WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,088—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 6, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th „
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

* 1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X ………	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ……… to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 10th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOIST for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved securiry.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES :
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND PURVEYORS OF HIGH CLASS

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE Goods sold by the Company are warranted to be the Best of their several kinds. They are procured only from Houses most in repute and being frequently imported, and in small Parcels, Customers may always rely upon their Freshness.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED TO

MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co.'s MONTHLY STORE CATALOGUE WITH ALL DETAILS AND PRICES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COFFEE ! COFFEE !! COFFEE !!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

WHEEL men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

ROYAL Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

ENFIELD is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

BICYCLES are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

	Cash Rs.	Credit Rs.
Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	230 ;	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„ 260	„ 290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	„ 300	„ 330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„ 285	„ 315
Lady's Model BM/C	„ 230	„ 255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Deli (Sumatra),
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,60,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6 First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	11th Nov.
SULTAN	2881	Bohlanz	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

The S. S. SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for Benadir Coast, viz:—MERKA, BRAWA, MOGDISCHU and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
Apollo House, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 5th Nov., 1900.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from Hongkong and intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.

Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," arrived from MAURITIUS, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

ALL OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, desirous in pursuance of para. 4 of Government Notification, Political Department, No. 7799, dated 27th October 1900 (published at page 2211, Part I, of the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 1st November 1900) of ATTENDING the public DEPARTURE of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and Governor General from the Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, are requested to apply for tickets of admission to the Arcade of the Station, to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Public Works Department, Secretariat.

J. WILLCOCKS,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D. (Rys.)

Bombay, 5th November 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, MIYA MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA, have contracted TO PURCHASE from Messrs. NANA BALAJI, RAMKRISHNA BALAJI, SESHNASITARAM BALAJI and MAHDEVRAO BALAJI the lands, hereditaments and premises hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest therein or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, lease, lieu charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at my house, No. 364-6s, Bhuj Mohalla, Pydhowni, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE.

All those two pieces or parcels of Pension Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and Chawl standing thereon in one compound situate, lying and being one at Thakordwar and the other in Mugbhat Lane side in the registration sub-district of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the assessor of Municipal Taxes under ward D. No. 62 and 583, Street No. 7 and 42, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 152, New No. 1432, old Survey No. 430, New Survey No. 7602, and both containing by admeasurement 883 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of Santaram Narayen and partly by the property of Sonabai, widow of Babanji Krishnaji, on or towards the East by Mugbhat Cross Lane, and on or towards the West by public passage.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1900.

મીઆ માહમદ રેહીમતુલા,
i.e., MIYA MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA,
Purchaser.

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THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	3-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive Tenders up to 1 o'clock (gun fire) on TUESDAY, the sixth day of November, 1900, for the right to enter into an agreement for a building lease for a term of 99 years at fixed rates of rent of the TRIANGULAR PLOT of VACANT LAND South of the Crawford Market, Esplanade, Bombay, and lying between Hornby Road on the West and Paltan Road on the East and bounded on the North by proposed new Road 60 feet wide, on the South side of the market. The area measures about 7,035 square yards.

The particulars as to the rates of rent fixed by the Board for this Plot and the conditions on which such Tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the amount of premium the Tenderer is prepared to pay for the right to enter into the agreement for a lease, also the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Bombay 15th September 1900.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY for the Official year ending 31st March, 1902, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Company.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces, on payment of rupees two.

All Covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores and Stationery" sealed and addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Bengal, Nagpur Railway, 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office. No. 12 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 3rd January 1901 at noon.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending tenderers by the undersigned on application.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper, B. N. Railway.
Nagpur C. P., 30th October, 1900.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.
SCOTTISH LIFE
OFFICE of 74 years'
ding, and one of the
lthiest nd most progressive
e Provident Institutions of
United Kingdom.
EMIUMS MODERATE.
ONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS
have increased
FIFTY PER CENT.
during the last
15 years, and now
amount to over
9½ MILLIONS
STERLING.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

ORIENTAL
OVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should obtain the
PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists. &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

THE Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	4,02,663
„ „ „ Branches	Inc.	97,989
Other „	Dec.	26,05,352
Government Securities	„	10,897
Other authorised „	„	3,23,320
Loans	„	40,84,202
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc.	14,55,473
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	25,012
Cash	Inc.	3,74,069

THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET is wonderfully steady and sellers refuse the offers of lower rates made both by exporters and millowners. There is consequently very little business passing. We quote:—

	Ready.	Jan.	March.
Bengal, Fine	185	178	...
„ F. G.	175	...	...
Broach, Fine	200	...	219
„ Good	190	...	...

A small lot of Broach was bought for shipment at Rs. 182-8, while the mills took 100 Sind, at Rs. 178; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 183-8; 100 Oomraoti, at Rs. 186; 100 Viramgaon, at Rs. 145; 100 Rangoon, at Rs. 160; 100 Chalisgaon, at Rs. 196; and 800 Komtha, at Rs. 188.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay on Saturday last:—

Khandeish	60
Barsee and Nuger	40
Compta and Dharwar	4
Bengals	295
Total...	399

Summary of Daily arrivals of wheat and seeds into Bombay on Saturday.

	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Wheat	8,121	Linseed	1,365	Rapeseed	885
Gingelly	5,117	Poppyseed	627	Casterseed	991
Rice	42,957	Myrabollans	637		...

CROPS.—The official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the agricultural distrcts, which came to hand this morning, show that in the Amritsar, Mooltan, and Barsi districts Cotton picking is proceeding and has just commenced in the Amraoti circle. In other parts the plants are flourishing and showing bolls. In Jalgaon there has been slight damage owing to drought. Dhulia has already commenced to receive supplies, and small quantities are said to be arriving there from the surrounding districts. Prospects of the wheat and seeds crops are generally favourable.

The telegraphic reports of Saturday's foreign markets appeared in our issue of yesterday. Those for Monday have not come to hand at the time of going to press.

EXCHANGE continues a fixture. Throughout yesterday the market was stagnant with little business passing and in the evening the rates were as at the opening.

Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
do. Francs	169 3-4
30 day's sight Japan	Rs. 148 1-2—149
„ „ Shanghai	„ 209
„ „ Hongkong	„ 155

In the recently published official Memorandum upon the trade between Burma and the countries that touch her frontiers, we read that the articles which added to the increase of the export trade under the head of merchandise, are raw Cotton; European Cotton Twist and Yarn, Cotton, and woollen piece-goods. This increase, the report explains, is due to a good demand for these commodities, consequent on the reduced exportations in the preceding year. Woollen goods appear to be in great favour in the cold, damp climate of Western China. With the Northern Shan States also there has been an increase in the volume of Burmah's trade. There is a growing demand for Indian Cotton Twist and Yarn and silk piece-goods. Of manufactured articles, matches seem to be most in demand.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 97 5-16 yesterday morning and remained quiet at this figure during the greater part of the day. In the afternoon, however, a slightly stronger tone appeared and the price rose 1-16 to 97 3-8 per cent at which we close.

The Share Market is quiet and unchanged. Bank of Bombay Shares have however changed hands at Rs. 1,258 3-4. Morarji Goculdass shares have been done at Rs. 1,510 a loss of Rs. 15 and the Mofussil Co. have gone to Rs. 417 1-2 with a rise of Rs. 2-8.

THE FREIGHT MARKET continues unchanged at rates as below and no business is passing.

	Cotton and Wool. Ready	Forward	Wheat and Seeds. Forward April	May.
Liverpool	17	17-6 to 18	18	18-6
Hull	17	...	...	
Hamburg	17	...	...	
Antwerp	16-6	...	...	
Dunkirk	16-6	...	...	
Havre	20	...	...	
Marseilles	16-6	...	...	

"It was an evil day," writes Mr. Benjamin Taylor in the "Fortnightly," for British traders in foreign countries when the Merchandise Marks Act became law, for the effect of it was just to show their customers where to go for what they wanted. This Act has cost us much business as merchants and carriers, and has brought us none as manufacturers. What cares the foreign or colonial buyer whether an article is made in Germany or made in Timbuctoo so long at it serves his purpose and suits his pocket? He never knew, until the Merchandise Marks Act told him, that many things he had been accustomed to receive from British shippers by British ships 'were made in Germany.' And thus an Act which was designed as a protection to home producers, has served as an advertisement for foreign manufacturers." No statistics (says our Allahabad contemporary) bearing directly on the subject are available, but there is little doubt that what Mr. Taylor here describes has occurred to a considerable extent in India. The German importer chuckled quite audibly at the time the merchandise marks act was passed, and in many cases, the trade that used to pass through London, and through English importers in India to the Indian consumer, now passes directly from Germany through import houses. On the other hand the British manufacture within the last year or two has apparently begun to awake to the situation, and to supply the class of cheap goods which have hither to been made only in Germany. At all events it is satisfactory to read in Mr. O'Conor's latest reports on the foreign Trade of India that most of the articles in the list of imports from "Germany" seem to have reached a level at which they remain stationary."

THE WHEAT MARKET. remains quiet with, if anything, a slight weakening, and as buyers are shy there is virtually no business doing.

SEEDS show very much the same characteristics, and rates in both markets are unchanged.

In the absence of any business stirring in the Coal Market the following may interest the large contingent of our readers concerned in the commodity.

IN COALS there is absolutely nothing doing, and prices remain unchanged.

Mr. O'Conor, the Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, has just published his annual blue-book dealing with mineral production in India during the ten years 1890 to 1899, and it is interesting to find that the out-put of coal in this country has increased from 2,820,000 tons in 1894 to 4,937,000 in 1899. "Indian coal," says Mr. O'Conor, "is now extensively, in some places exclusively, employed for the railways, coasting and river steamers, mills and factories, but as in the case of salt, the conditions of transport are not yet sufficiently developed, though they are being greatly improved, to permit of the exclusive use of Indian coal for industrial purposes." With the high prices now prevailing in Great Britain, and to all appearances likely to prevail for a long time to come, the expansion indicated by Mr. O'Conor's figures has within the last six months become something like a boom. Coal shares which at the beginning of the year little over par, are now at an enormous premium. The great obstacles to rapid expansion are insufficiency of wagons on the railways and the hopelessly primitive methods of the Calcutta Docks.

The Freight market is quiet, and so fas as our information goes only one booking of importance has been put through during the day. This is for Marseilles, November loading, at 16s. 6d.

The presidential address delivered by Mr. Meackem on the 15th October to the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers at Birmingham contained matter some of which was suggestive. We may quote the following:—"In considering the factors which have combined to cause the present prosperous condition of the coal trade, Mr. Meackem placed demand first. The decrease in the output per man was another noticeable condition. In the ten years ending 1890 the output per man per year was 328 tons; in the nine years ended 1899 it was 298 tons, a decrease of 30 tons per man, equalling 7 1-2 per cent. The widespread and resolute combination among miners, possible only owing to the increased education of the masses, had forced up the rate of wages and necessitated a similar combination among masters, and a resolution, born of necessity, to sell only at a remunerative rate, and all collieries that could not work at a remunerative rate and pay the high standard of wages and other costs had been gradually closed, and this freed the field of a good deal of underselling. Competition had suggested that their future welfare lay in co-operation not competition. A selling basis fixed as a minimum, which should be a remunerative one, seemed to him as necessary as having a living wage basis among the operatives. The attitude of miners in respect to hours of work and rate of wages showed no indication of slackening, so that higher prices must be maintained at a higher level than in years past to enable collieries to work at a profit. The compensation to Workmen Act had cost about 2d. per ton. This was the gift of the public to miners, and it was only fair they should pay for it. Timber, which was a most important item in a colliery had increased in cost very considerably, and the same might be said of every store used. When the total of the stores of the increased rate was added to the 50 to 60 per cent. increase on wages since 1888, the cost totalled up to a very considerable item. Turning to the question of foreign competition, he would suggest that the combined trades coal and iron should form a board of representation whose task should be the collecting of information in reference to selling prices of foreign made iron on the English market . . . As regarded restriction to prevent rapid expenditure, taxation would not produce much result, for if coal was a necessity to the foreign purchaser, an import duty would but force a higher price and not restrict this purchasing. In 1888 27 1-2 millions of tons were sent out, and in 1899 the export was 43 millions of tons, an increase of only 15 1-2 millions in 11 years; these figures he thought, showed how little enquiry was made into facts before a remedy was proposed for an evil that existed in imagination. . . . How long would high prices last? was the oft-repeated question. It was difficult to answer in any precise manner, but one thing was certain—the time was surely coming when by force of circumstances coal would fetch a higher price even under normal conditions. . . . As high prices ruled, efforts in the direction of conservation of heat and utilization of gaseous products would, no doubt, meet with some success and to some extent limit the demand for coal."

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.—The London "Echo" publishes the following:—"A new fuel destined, it is said, to replace coal has recently been under experiment at the East Ham District Council sewage works. This fuel is manufactured from sewage refuse yielding a high heating power and is about 33 per cent. cheaper than coal. The East Ham Sewage Works require usually from 55lbs. to 60lbs. pressure for their pumps, but it was shown that the new fuel was capable of increasing the pressure after the withdrawal of coal. By a manipulation of the draughts from 49lbs. to 57lbs. pressure was obtained in twenty minutes without stoking. This being only a preliminary demonstration, Barnards Patent Fuel Syndicate intends to give a more exhaustive and practical test at an early date. The fuel is stated to be equally suitable for household and manufacturing purposes.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd November, as compared with the statement of 27th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 27. Rs.	Nov. 3. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,61,838	45,59,225
Do. do. at Branches	22,12,580	23,10,569
Other Deposits	5,34,71,118	508,65,766
Post Bills	5,550	6,618
Credits undrawn	17,84,411	18,20,804
Rs...	794,35,547	765,62,982
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	[illegible]	79,83,927
Other authorised Securities	25,48,893	22,25,573
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	60,11,288	57,52,899
Loans do. do. do.	2,39,12,132	198,27,930
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,19,48,458	131,03,931
Dead Stock	3,98,905	3,98,576
Stamps and Stationery	18,729	18,771
Balances with other Banks	4,03,901	3,78,889
Cash	261,93,417	265,72,486
Rs...	794,35,547	765,62,982

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th Oct., as compared with the statement of 20th Oct:—

LIABILITIES.	October 20. Rs.	A.	P.	October 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,17,39,703	12	4	1,28,91,149	10	10
Other Deposits, &c.	6,92,95,829	0	4	6,78,23,631	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,22,164	6	8	3,84,217	11	8
Sundries	17,83,975	9	10	18,44,413	0	10
Rs....	11,32,41,672	13	2	11,30,46,412	6	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	81,31,936	0	0	80,27,130	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	73,48,053	8	0	76,51,613	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,73,42,658	4	11	1,69,83,623	3	2
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,41,19,458	2	10	2,46,26,609	9	11
Bills discounted, &c.	1,44,23,548	8	5	1,51,37,286	6	11
Balances with other Banks.	11,45,181	10	10	14,22,968	3	9
Bullion	660	8	4	660	8	4
Dead Stock	16,01,822	3	5	16,02,379	10	11
Stamps	10,526	13	9	10,785	5	4
Sundries	8,64,245	8	8	8,68,141	3	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	1,71,86,202	7	7	1,43,72,961	0	0
Do. at Branches b	2,10,67,079	0	5	2,20,42,353	10	10
Rs....	11,32,41,672	13	2	11,30,46,412	6	10

a Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value......	Rs.	4,63,305-0-0
b Do. do. do.	„	2,18,040-0-0
Total....	Rs.	6,81,345-0-0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office...	2,23,044	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,74,490	Inc.
Other Deposits	14,89,197	Dec.
Post Bills	62,053	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,98,754	Inc.
Loans	3,59,035	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,07,151	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	10,13,738	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	28,13,241	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,75,174	Inc.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

THE directors' report to the shareholders of the above bank reads:—

The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, and profit and loss account for the half-year ending june 30th, 1900.

The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including *yen* 349,501,113 brought forward from last accounts, amount to *yen* 6,243,613,683, of which *yen* 4,964,772,951 have been deducted for current expenses, interests, &c., leaving a balance of *yen* 1,278,845,732.

The directors now propose that *yen* 130,000,000, be added to the reserve fund, raising it to *yen* 8,130,000,000. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent., per annum, which will absorb *yen* 780,000,000 on old shares and *yen* 205,150,680 on new shares, making a total of *yen* 985,150,680.

The balance, *yen* 163,695,052, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

NAGATANE SOMA, Chairman.

THE pay of Count von Waldersee in China has been fixed at 2,000 marks (£100) a month. As the annual income of a general commanding in the German Army is 21,900 marks (£1,085), Count von Waldersee does not appear to derive any great increase of pay from his new post. His allowances, however, are on a more liberal scale, as he is granted 10,000 marks (£500) a month as table money; but with this he has to provide for the subsistence of fifty officers of his staff, and also to pay for entertainments he may have to give to the superior officers and diplomatists of foreign Powers. He will also continue to draw pay at the rate of 36,000 marks (£1,800) a year as a field-marshal on the active list, and also a certain number of rations. Altogether, therefore, the pay and allowances of Count von Waldersee will amount, while he holds his appointment to 180,000 marks (£9,000) a year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 10-18m., 11-15a. Low water, 4-6m., 4-16a. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will not be a game to-day.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—H. H. Sidick Ahmed Khan, the Nawab of Janjira, and his Begum have arrived in Bombay and taken up their residence in Aga Khan's bungalow, at Mount Road, Mazagon.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 8,797, the daily average being 284. New admissions 1,632, Parsis, 908; Hindoos, 4,591; Mahomedans, 2,578; and Christians, 722. Fifty-five children were vaccinated during the month.

A TRAM ACCIDENT.—Bhagibai, a Hindu woman, aged forty-five years, was, on Sunday afternoon, going along Girgaum Road, when she was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car and one of the wheels passed over her left foot. The woman was taken to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital where she has been detained.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Sukeena, a Mahomedan woman, aged about thirty years, residing with her husband on the second storey of a house, at Ripon Road, was, on Sunday afternoon, throwing dirty water from a window, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell into a gully from a height of about twenty feet. The woman received severe internal injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bhicoobai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, who resided with her parents at De Lisle Road. On Saturday evening the deceased with some other girls was playing near a naked kerosine oil lamp in the neighbourhood of her parents' house, when her clothes accidentally caught fire from the lamp and she was badly burnt. The parents removed the girl to the J. J. Hospital, where she died next day from the effects of the burns. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March ... Under the Double Eagle ... Wagner.
Overture. The Caliph of Bagdad ... Boieldieu.
Selection. The Messenger Boy ... Caryll and Monckton.
Valse ... Sur la Plage ... Waldteufel.
Selection. Little Christopher Columbus ... Caryll.
Polka ... Off We Go ... Coote.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Last evening an entertainment was given at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla in aid of the funds for the distribution of Christmas hampers to needy families. Money was required to provide seventy-five hampers. The entertainment was well attended and the Rev. W. Seed, Colaba, presided. The programme was enjoyable and was contributed to by Misses F. Walsh, Rankine, and Daisy Hunter, Mrs. Mellor and Messrs. J. Walsh, W. Fritchett, Greengrass, Barucha, Adranwalla, Irani and Kerawalla. Yesterday being the anniversary of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, the entertainment concluded with the burning of a Guy Fawkes' effigy.

THE CUTCHRA CARTS NUISANCE CASE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which a notice had been issued against the Municipal Commissioner, on the application of Mr. Merwanji Kaikoshroo Alpaiwala, solicitor, calling upon him to show cause why certain nuisance, said to be existing on the Foras Road, should not be removed. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Mr. Alpaiwala; and Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, represented the Municipality.

His Worship after stating the facts of the case, said that the court found that the cutchra carts were a nuisance and that under Section 515 of the Municipal Act any person had a right to come to court and complain of it. It was the duty of the Court on a case being made out to order the prevention of such nuisance, if it was practicable and reasonable. The only reason why the carts were packed outside the Municipal stable and on the road was want of accommodation, and Mr. Leask in his letter, dated 20th April, said that the only remedy was the purchase by the Municipality of large premises. This appeared to his Worship to be both a practicable and a reasonable remedy, and he was surprised that the Municipality had not adopted it yet. Under the circumstances the court directed the Municipal Commissioner to make some arrangement within a period of six months to acquire some suitable premises for the stabling of these carts and to remove them there altogether and thus free the road from the nuisance and obstruction complained of. The court made no order for costs, as it found that the Commissioner did at one time negotiate for the leasing of some land to remove the nuisance, and his failure to do so was due to the unreasonable terms proposed by the lessor.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of shareholders of this Company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Dalal Street. Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, chairman of the board, presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Company's operation for the year ending 30th June, 1900. The shareholders are aware that during the year under review there was almost total failure of monsoon in the whole of the Bombay Presidency—where the factories of your Company are situated—and in consequence a cotton famine of unprecedented magnitude occurred. However fortunately the crop at Karachi—which was thought comparatively less than the foregoing year—had turned out somewhat better than estimated but the output of other places—where the Company has presses—was extremely poor, because the total number of bales pressed at Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Karanja were 20,347 bales against 1,41,195 bales in 1898-99. Again during the major portion of the season the pressing rate had to be reduced at Karanja in sympathy with that of Murtizapore presses where there was no joint working. Your directors regret that the Company's working for the above period has, owing to the above-mentioned reasons, been unsatisfactory. From the balance-sheet and profit and loss account you will see that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 56-7-9 only, which sum be carried forwad to the next year's account. Two of your directors Messrs. Hormusjee Bejonji Dantra and Dayabhoy Tapidas retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration. The Company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000 the engines and boilers have not been insured.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and passed; and a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was ordered to be paid out of the reserve fund. Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra and Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas were re-elected directors. Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra and Mr. Nagindas Bhaktidas Sakai were elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, and secretaries and treasurers for conducting the affairs of the Company satisfactorily. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN WATCHMAKERS.

CHARLES HEINIGER VS. CONSTANT DROZ AND ARNOLD AMSTUTZ.

MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL read the judgment left behind by Mr. Justice Batty, before whom the case was heard for several days. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff carrying on business at Hornby Row for the sale of Roskopf watches, against the defendants who carry on business in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, under the name of the West End Watch Company. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be restrained from importing or selling in India watches similar to the Roskopf watch or any watches having on their faces a circle with the word Horoscope therein, or any other design likely to deceive purchasers into the belief that such watches were the watches of the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed the defendants should be restrained from dispensing of such watches in their possession, that such watches should be delivered to him together with any profits which had been made on the sale of similar watches. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, were for the plaintiff, Mr. Scott and Mr. Rakes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, were for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Batty, in his judgment, said the case was concluded on Friday the 12th October little before the time the court ordinarily rises. It was understood that there would not be time before his lordship vacating office—his tenure expiring on the next day, Saturday the 13th—to consider the evidence and write and deliver judgment. The counsels for both sides agreed thereupon to accept judgment though written and delivered after the expiry of office, as if written and delivered before. It was also understood that judgment should be accepted if delivered by his lordship's successor in office. The case was contested strenuously and with distinguished ability on both sides, and the points involved requiring careful consideration, there was no alternative to the course agreed to. The plaintiff in the case sought a perpetual injunction to restrain defendants from importing or selling in Bombay or other parts of India any watches similar in appearance to the watch "Horoscope," or having on their faces a circle with the word "Horoscope" therein, and with the design at present appearing on watches sold under that name, or having any design or mark whatsoever which might be calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that such watches were the watches of the plaintiff. A prayer was added for an account, for the delivery or distruction of such watches, etc. The first issue was whether the plaintiff had such an interest in the trade mark as to entitle him to maintain his suit? The fifth issue was, whether the plaintiff, by using the word "patent," has not been guilty of deception, and whether he is not therefore disentitled to relief in this suit? These two issues, his lordship said, were manifestly preliminary points as to the right of the plaintiff to sue; and his lordship therefore proceeded to consider them instead of going into an examination of the general evidence and the exhibits. Now, with regard to the use of the word "pantent" in the Roskopf watches, the issue on that point could not be decided in this case if the trade mark in question was not the trade mark of the plaintiff. If the trade mark in its entirity belonged to Messrs. Wille Schmidt and Co., the plaintiff could claim no right to protect it from infringement, whether it did or did not contain any element of deception; and no decision as to the right of Messrs. Wille Schmidt and Co. to use the phrase "patent" could have any effect in a case to which that firm had not been made a party. It was a point of grave importance in such a case as the present, namely, whether the plaintiff was either responsible for, or entitled to protect, the trade mark on the watches which he imported or sold. After considering the authorities cited at the Bar at great length, his lordship said there could be little doubt in the present case, that the suit had been instituted "bona-fide" by the present plaintiff; and the only question that remained was whether the real matter in dispute between the present plaintiff and the defendants, was the matter which rendered the substitution of Messrs. Wille Schmidt and Co. for the present plaintiff necessary? And on this point there seemed to be considerable room for doubt; and the substitution was refused because it would be a retrial of the case. As to the question of cost, his lordship, in dismissing the plaintiff's suit, made no order as to costs.

THE "HOROSCOPE" WATCHES.

At the conclusion of the judgment, Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of Charles Heiniger and others, applied for an interim injunction against the defendants in the above suit restraining them from disposing of or selling any "Horoscope" watches in their possession. Counsel said the suit was based on the same grounds as the one decided but the Swiss manufacturers had been made parties to it in company with Mr. Heiniger.

Mr. Justice Russell granted the injunction.

THE FAMINE.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	205931	294628	500559
Central Provinces	12479	612075	624554
Berar	30600	101156	131756
Ajmere-Merwara	...	626	626
Total British Provinces	249010	1008485	1257495
Native States.			
Rajputana States	6938	3878	10816
Central India States	5942	11504	17446
Hyderabad	22415	27330	49745
Baroda	12601	18883	31493
Bombay Native States	39274	10998	50272
Punjab Native States	76	3311	3387
Central Provinces Feudatory States	3047	10142	13189
Total Native States	90296	86052	176348
Grand Total	339306	1094537	1433843

Name of Province.	Present Week Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	171075	234794	405869 a	— 94690
Central Provinces	3759	437678	441138	—183117
Berar	24853	80550	105403	— 26353
Ajmere-Merwara	...	453	453	— 173
Total British Provinces	199687	753475	953162	—304333
Native States.				
Rajputana States	4723	3462	8185	— 2631
Central India States	1607	7439	9046	— 8400
Hyderabad	8735	15847	24582	— 25163
Baroda	9350	16816	26166	— 5327
Bombay Native States	22845	10376	33221	— 17051
Punjab Native States	...	2024	2024 b	— 1363
Central Provinces Feudatory States	3337	7835	11172	— 2017
Total Native States	50597	63799	114396	61952
Grand Total	250284	817274	1067558	366285

a Figures for Surat, Sholapur and Nasik are incomplete.
b No information received as regards Patandi Dujana and Loharu.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	14
C Market, Bhoi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	3	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Wor	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	12	11	99
Total plague deaths to date,	80,420	66,514	
Same date last year	6	10	121

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Sunday's observations show that the pressure has changed by small amounts except in the southern half of the Peninsula where it has increased slightly, to briskly and in Lower Burma and Tenasserim, where it has given way briskly. Pressure is again lowest in the South-east of the Bay where the conditions are slightly unsettled. A few light showers have fallen in Mysore and North Madras but no rain has been received in Burma. Temperature is above normal over nearly whole of the Indian region the excess being most marked in Sind, Rajputana, West Punjab, Gujerat and Deccan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5th NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed flourishing. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking commenced.

Khamgaon.—Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Seasonable. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Unusually hot. Nominal cold. Unseasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Prospects not promising.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Rain much needed generally. Wheat and gram sowing going on.

Bhownagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general. Crop prospects much improved. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·039	W	1	89·6	57·0	79	..	0·00	0·00
Sirsa	30·045	SW	1	89·3	58·6	62	...	0·00	0·00
Delhi	30·002	W	2	86·2	63·6	54	...	0·00	0·00
Agra	30·022	NW	2	90·0	61·4	56	—	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	30·014	Calm	0	87·6	56·5	56	..	0·00	—0·05
Allahabad	29·999	WSW	1	86·6	56·9	68	..	0·00	0·00
Jhansi	30·051	Calm	2	92·2	65·1	56	..	0·00	—0·02
Jacobabad	30·034	Calm	1	98·5	62·1	59	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	30·049	Calm	4	97·9	69·2	44	...	0·00	—0·03
Jeypore	30·059	Calm	2	92·0	61·0	58	..	0·00	—0·01
Ajmere	30·082	Calm	3	93·9	55·7	70	..	0·00	0·00
Deesa	30·055	ENE	5	97·1	63·0	38	...	0·00	0·00
Ahmedabad	30·040	NE	3	98·2	66·6	42	...	0·00	0·00
Bhuj	30·049	W	5	95·3	67·4	30	...	0·00	0·00
Jamnagar	30·027	N	6	96·1	62·2	32	...	0·00	—0·03
Rajkot	30·033	E	5	95·4	65·4	33	..	0·00	0·00
Bhownagar Para	30·015	W	4	95·1	61·2	51	...	0·00	0·00
Veraval	29·983	NE	4	97·1	72·3	37	...	0·00	—0·01
Neemuch	30·048	Calm	4	89·0	57·1	58	...	0·00	0·00
Indore	30·058	Calm	3	85·8	56·1	49	..	0·00	—0·05
Saugor	30·056	WSW	2	83·4	60·1	44	...	0·00	—0·02
Jubulpore	30·059	Calm	1	82·4	52·4	78	...	0·00	—0·02
Hoshangabad	30·100	NE	3	84·7	55·3	64	...	0·00	—0·04
Khandwa	30·080	Calm	3	91·2	62·7	57	...	0·00	—0·06
Raipur	30·006	N	2	87·3	63·7	44	...	0·00	—0·23
Nagpur	29·934	Calm	4	89·2	60·2	49	...	0·00	—0·19
Amraoti	30·052	NE	8	90·2	64·3	43	...	0·00	—0·06
Akola	30·053	Calm	2	90·0	?	48	...	0·00	—0·10
Surat	29·970	E	7	95·2	70·5	39	...	0·00	—0·03
Malegaon	30·061	NNE	5	90·4	58·9	37	...	0·00	—0·13
Bombay	29·972	ENE	10	92·3	74·0	56	...	0·00	—0·32
Poona	30·011	E	6	91·0	65·4	30	...	0·00	—0·28
Ahmednagar	30·021	NE	6	89·4	72·9	30	...	0·00	—0·24
Aurangabad	?	ENE	11	89·8	62·2	29	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·993	E	6	88·2	71·0	76	..	0·05	—0·51
Ratnagiri	29·937	ESE	4	96·4	74·9	58	...	0·00	—0·26
Belgaum	29·950	ENE	7	85·3	66·8	78	...	0·00	—0·93
Goa	29·937	SE	5	89·0	76·4	90	...	0·00	—0·44
Karwar	29·927	Calm	2	87·3	74·5	88	..	0·00	—1·14
Mangalore	29·933	Calm	1	83·8	75·4	79	..	0·19	—0·90
Calicut	29·928	Calm	4	88·2	75·0	81	...	0·00	—1·57
Cochin	29·915	NNE	0	92·5	76·6	80	...	0·00	—2·18
Bangalore	29·985	ENE	7	81·2	65·8	87	...	0·28	—0·16
Secunderabad	29·991	ENE	5	87·1	68·0	90	...	0·64	—0·19
Masulipatam	29·963	N	3	85·5	73·6	91	...	0·25	—2·87
Bellary	29·985	E	5	90·7	69·2	61	0·03	0·03	—0·73
Cuddapah	29·971	NE	6	88·7	71·1	74	0·06	0·06	—1·07
Madras	29·942	N	6	87·0	75·0	89	—	0·90	—1·70
Coimbatore	29·948	E	2	90·4	71·1	82	...	0·00	—0·59
Trichinopoly	29·930	NNE	4	93·0	76·4	75	..	0·00	—1·17
Negapatam	29·938	N	13	89·7	76·9	82	...	0·00	—3·60
Colombo	29·902	N	6	90·5	75·5	79	...	0·04	—2·43
Aden	29·956	ENE	17	85·8	77·0	73	..	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The general distribution remains unaltered and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are northerly on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Karachi, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Ajmere and Jubulpore, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Karachi and Sholapur and 6° in defect at Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jacobabad and Ahmedabad and the lowest 52° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Secunderabad and very light showers at Sholapur, Bellary and Cuddapah.

The northerly winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast are indicative of a cyclonic circulation of winds and disturbed weather conditions far to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. Local scattered rain is likely in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th November, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·907
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·4
Dew Point		67·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·608
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	92·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·0
General Directions of wind*		NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	256

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—November 4.

10 p.m.	80·1

MONDAY—November 5.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	85·4

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask Stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

NOTICE.

OWING to the DEATH of PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR of Schleswig Holstein, it is hereby notified that all CIVIL, NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS, LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending DINNER and RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on 8th November, 1900, should wear, mourning.

RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor,
Government House, Malabar Point,
5th November, 1900.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
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AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BABY CHAIRS.
Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.
Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms.
John Roberts & Co. Ld.
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CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES
AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Croydon, 2,409 tons, Captain W Butler, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain A Steven, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Cardium, 3,953 tons, Captain W Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 27th October, in ballast and 11 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain J Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, 23rd October, with a general cargo, 136 cases opium, 71 horses, 12 donkeys and 33 deck passengers.

THE s s Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain H Chapman, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 10th October, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1499 tons, Captain G Sartorio, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hongkong, 10th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lady and Miss Martin, Mr Edward House, and 18 deck.

THE Clan Line s s Clan MacNeil, 2,519 tons, Captain F Makepeace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co. During the voyage she experienced strong winds and high sea.

THE s s Foreland, 2,832 tons, Captain J McCutcheon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 26th October, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she met with fresh to light N N E and N E winds, in the Bay of Bengal. Light variable wind and smooth sea along the South Coast of Ceylon. From thence variable winds and smooth sea on the Malabar coast and slight haze over the land.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,330 tons, Captain A Haig, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 29th September via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs H Bromley, Miss M R Brook, Miss M L Clarke, Mrs Cummins, Miss Dewar, Miss M Dickson, Miss A Halibs, Mrs G Halbrook, Miss L B Kelly, Miss Kutler, Mr H B Mason, Rev J G McGavran, Mrs McGavran, Miss Grace McGavran, Master Donald McGavran, Mrs McNeil, Miss Miller, Miss Naorni, Miss L Oldfield, Mrs E R Russell, Miss A B Simms, Mr Thomas Travis, Mrs Melville Walker, Miss G Werthmuller, Miss E M Winslow, Major W R Yielding, Mrs Yielding and Miss Yielding. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Pomone		Symons			Royal Navy
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Keongwai	1115	Groves	Alleppey		Bombay Co
Java	919	McDiarmid	P Gulf		M M & Co
Chigwell	1191	McKenzie			W & A G & Co
Okhla	3435	Steven	Calcutta, &c		M M & Co
Forerio	2591	White			M M & Co
Bardsey	2184	Care			Bombay Co
Bulysses	3958	Scott			W & A G & Co
Hermod	830	Olson			Bombay Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Pachumba	541	Rickford			M M & Co
Clive		Baugh			R I M
Foreland	2832	McCutcheon			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Oriental	3035	Jephson	Aden	10-11	P & O S N Co
C	Croydon	2410				M M & Co
D	Cardium	3953	Daniel			W & A G & Co
F	Steinberger	2310	Reising	Madras	8-11	Glade & Co
G	Naseri	992	Davison			B & P S N Co
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
Q	Zaida	2883	Repairing			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Premier	51	Esmail	Mangalore	5-11	Sheprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	6-11	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	6-11	Do
Mahanadi	547	Budroo			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Arabia	2314	Haig	Liverpool	13-11	W & A G & Co
4	Borruida	1489	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-11	F Baldovino
5	Clyde	2198	Valentine	China	7-11	P & O Co
7	Mars	2497	Curtis	Antwerp	7-11	W& A G & Co
8	Clan MacNeil	1574	Makepeace	Madras	7-11	F M & Co
10	Rydal Hall		McQuarrie	Liverpool	8-11	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	17-11	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	6-11	M M & Co
15	Florida	2050	Chapman			M M & Co
16	Mohammadi	1252	Rattin	Singapore	13-11	B& P S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
Scindia	2076	Gruchy	Zanzibar	9-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta, Oct 10
4	Bormida s	Sartorio	Hongkong, Oct 10
	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Calcutta, Oct 26
	R I M S Clive	Baugh	Viraval, Nov 3
5	Naseri s	Davison	Busreh, Oct 23
	Cardium s	Daniel	Aden, Oct 27
	Clan MacNeil s	Makepeace	Glasgow
	Arabia s	Haig	Glasgow, Sept 29

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Clan Ranald s	Wadge	Vizagapatam

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Croydon, Butler, for Rangoon.
" Okhla, Steven, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bormida, for China.
" Mohammadi, for Singapore, &c.
" Arabia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Cardium, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—19 bales skins, B Esmail; 16 bales skins, M Jaffer; 11 cases Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 125 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales hides and 12 bales leather pieces, A Peerbhoy; 29 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Fazul; 5,400 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales hides, Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka; 300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 12 bales skins, R M Kooka; 3 bales hides, Jan M Rahimtoola.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—65 bales wool, Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka; 600 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 280 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cardium s—110 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts poppyseed and 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6wts 500 buffaloes horns, Megjee Mahomed and Co; 900 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 10,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co.

Mars s—500 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 120 bales hemp, Seervai and Chinoy; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rydal Hall s—1,000 cwt gingellyseed and 100 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—7,031 cwts rapeseed, 5,999 cwts poppyseed, 1,999 cwts teelseed and 17,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Mars s—20 cwts bees wax and 29 cwt lac, Moledina Laljee; 33 cwts bees wax, R Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—1 pot sandlewood oil and 2 pots rosa oil, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 20 cwts genda horns, M H E Ellias; 136 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

Bormida s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 75 bales twist, P F Talati; 401 bales twist, Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—24 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th November.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, with Band, will parade at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, at 11-15 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in India. Captain J. Leask will Command the Guard. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 4915 Vol. C. H. Williams to F Company; and No. 4916 Vol. J. Gillespie to A Company.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P.
RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th November.

1. There will be a General Meeting of No. 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m. All members are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound to-day at 6-45 a.m., and at Nesbit Road on the 11th instant at 8-45 a.m.

4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, 10th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

5. Leave of absence for twelve months from the 1st instant is granted to Gunner E T Plummer.

6. Sergeant H O Coates having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

7. The following promotion is ordered in No. 2 Company—Corpl F D McAlpine to be Sergeant and have charge of No. 3 Sub-division vice Coates resigned.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POWVALA—November 5, at her residence, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Bai Soonabai, mother of Rustam and Kavasshaw Sorabjee Powvala. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing relatives. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIDDULPH—October 27, at Nagpur, the wife of Captain N T Biddulph, Durham Light Infantry, of a son, prematurely, who only survived his birth a few hours.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—CLARKE—October 31, at Christ Church, Baraich, Oudh, by the Rev P D Johnson, Conrad Allan Cooke, Assistant Engineer, B B C I Railway, to Margaret Elizabeth Clarke.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER'S reception in Marseilles will prove a disappointment to his numerous friends and the handful of pro-Boer agitators in England. The French Government has very prudently decided that the "policy of pin-pricks" shall not receive official countenance and the police at Marseilles have been instructed to prevent any Anglophobe demonstration. The French Government means well, but it was unlikely England would regard the jubilations of a noisy mob as an overt affront. The British Government will not seek to prevent any display of cordiality towards the ex-President on the part of her own people, and last mail brought papers containing an announcement, in which Mr. Michael Davitt asked those who wished to have their names attached to an address of sympathy to present to the ex-President on his arrival in Europe to communicate with a certain member of Parliament, whose name and address were published. "On his arrival in Europe" may mean his landing in Marseilles, in which case it is to be hoped Mr. Michael Davitt and his associates may be there to fall into the hands of the Marseilles gendarmerie, who carry out their orders without questioning. To treat the fugitive as a ruler incognito is a charmingly poetical way of saying "take no notice of him at all." But if the mob recognise him it will indulge in inanities in exaltation of Oom Paul and in condemnation of England and the English. If the landing of the ex-President in France and the detention of his gold by Germany meant that the war was beyond all dispute at an end, they might demonstrate to their hearts' content for the best of the jubilations would be with us. But De Wet, who though previously reported dead, is still very much alive, and is now reported to be at Frankfort having raided eight hundred head of cattle. Koffyfontein has been seized by the Boers who have also looted Reddesburg. Several slight engagements in the Rustenburg district and in the south of the Orange River Colony have taken place. So the end of the war is not yet come and the twenty transports, off Capetown, will have to lie there for some time before the services of any large number of troops can be dispensed with. Meantime we were glad to notice that Lord Roberts has addressed an appeal to the public to restrain from thrusting drink upon "his gallant comrades" when they return home. He is anxious to avoid the orgies which he knows will take place, plead he never so fervently. It is as futile to forbid the British mob to rejoice in its own way as it is the French. And we may expect painful scenes both when the ex-President lands in Marseilles and when the British soldier reaches London town. There is a lot of human nature in man, whether he be French or English.

IT is possible to cram a chimney-sweep with knowledge sufficient to enable him to pass a service examination, but that does not necessarily make a gentleman of him. That fact is ever present to Government, for once the examination is over the only subject on which it seeks to give its servant further instruction is how to behave himself. To this end it issues, at frequent intervals, sundry ponderous admonitions. If each officer were presented with a copy of Polonius's advice to his son, or a wall-card of choice precepts from Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his, it might save Government the necessity of publishing orders on the subject of the Personal Conduct of Public Officers in their Relation to their Subordinates and Others. Their issue began in the days of "John Company" and they grew so numerous that a compilation became necessary some years ago, the task being taken in hand by Mr. I. C. Bose, M. A., then Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, and Mr. G. D. Pudumji, B. A., then Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay. This compilation perforce ran through successive editions owing so many emendations, and additions were made and now the fifth is published. It is, so to speak, a volume of sailing directions, indicating the rocks and shoals upon which even the best-found bark may founder. Following them religiously the navigator may scrape off a little paint or may-be a sheet of copper. But if he neglect them he is certain to come to grief. It will not do to sail in the waters of Government service by rule of thumb, nor yet according to the dictates of common-sense; and the man who would make sure of his pension should sleep with a copy of this volume under his pillow. It is not enough for Government to say to its men in the words of the ancient Cham[illegible]berlain: "To thine own self be true and [illegible] night the day, thou canst it must follow as [illegible]" They will have, not then be false to any man. [illegible]erable each one of them, to be true to innu[illegible] little intricate details, to thread a labyrinth of red tape in which, without such a book as that now published, the unaided official would be for ever lost. Polonius and Chesterfield, common-sense and good breeding fail; the situation is saved by Bose and Pudumjee!

A peep between their pages repays the trouble. Almost at the outset they tell you that every petition must contain a prayer. The remark is not original. It is merely a passage in the rules and regulations they reproduce. And in the same section comes the dictum that every officer wishing to petition the Government of India shall do so separately. No such thing as a "round robin" is permissible, for Government recognise that union is strength and a joint memorial on the part of a whole department could not be disposed of so easily as the humble memorials of individuals concerning individual grievances. Still more instructive is the chapter on the subject of "pecuniary contributions from native chiefs towards public or semi-public objects." Local Boards and Municipalities may ask pecuniary assistance but officials never, unless with the permission of the Local Government to which they are subordinate. So that we may take it those noblemen who made the offers of assistance in South Africa and China did so purely voluntarily, that is unless the Local Governments permitted their officers to intimate to the chiefs that such and such action would be viewed with approbation—which of course we must believe to be beyond the limit of possibility. The rules as to the communication of information to the Press are so complicated that it is very easy to make a slip. Not only is the premature publication of official documents or of matter under consideration prohibited, but also "the unauthorised disclosure of matter finally decided on, but as to which the manner and the time of publication may be not less important than the matter itself." The practice of making use of official information in carrying on personal controversies, in the opinion of an order, dated 1843, and still in force, is a course highly prejudicial to the public interests and is not only at variance with the rules by which due discipline and obedience to superiority can be adequately maintained, but is a positive breach of faith, inasmuch as no functionary has a right to reveal, without due authority from his official superiors or the Home authorities, any fact or circumstance which may come to his knowledge in the performance of his duty. Thus it is that so few of the statements which appear in the Indian Press are recalled or contradicted, and that the "Lobbyist" who destroys the button-holes of every prominent official and parliamentarian in London is unknown in India, and would not earn dry bread and water if he came. Yet under certain conditions a Government servant may own and conduct a newspaper, provided he steers clear of politics and confines himself to the much less exciting regions of art, science or literature and "confines himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion." At the same time Government assures its servants that it does not for a moment seek to debar officers from the same freedom in the discussion of public events which is enjoyed by all her Majesty's subjects.

At once we shall be asked "Where do you find that?" It is to be found in "Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public)—No. 22A—dated 3rd June, 1885." And the next question the reader will ask is: How do you reconcile that with Despatch No. 144, dated India Office, 6th October, 1898, and the documents relating thereto? The allusion is to the case well within the recollection of every man who reads his newspaper, English or Vernacular, when "A.B.," as he is euphemistically termed in the correspondence, ventured to offer some observations at a Simla lecture on the Tirah campaign. "A. B." sought such freedom as is enjoyed by all her Majesty's subjects and confined himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, as that phrase is understood of the people. But never was such consternation depicted on the solemn countenance of a Simla dignitary since 1857 as was seen that night. The despatch does not say that "A.B." committed himself, but that he "took the opportunity of making what is said to have conveyed the impression of being an attack of a deliberate and somewhat violent character on the policy and proceedings of the Government." It was held to be no justification of "such attack" that a member of the Government service is actuated by conscientious motives, or has a strong conviction of the correctness of his own judgment. Indeed said the Secretary of State: "I will add that it is improper for any officer to convey to the public, whether in writing, or in a speech or otherwise, any opinion upon matters of Government policy, which are or are likely to become the subject of public discussion." And Government servants were told that only two courses are open to them in such cases—either to acquiesce loyally and silently in the decision of the responsible authorities or to resign their positions in the Service. Yet Government servants are assured that they have the same freedom as is enjoyed by all her Majesty's subjects. If they do not see it they must try and persuade themselves they do. Orange water becomes wine, said the Little Marchioness, if the make-believe is only strong enough.

THE Bishop of Bombay has given some of his impressions of India to the "Indian Church Quarterly Review," from which we gather that he has found that the greatest obstacle in this country to the spread of Christianity is caste. It is not in India alone that caste is superior to Christianity, as Dr. McArthur well knows, but it is of interest to note the difficulties of educated Indian converts to the Christian religion when they try to reconcile its practice with native custom and prejudice. It has been pointed out to the Bishop by educated natives that it is not possible to overcome the instincts which have been inherited for generations. They protest that unnecessary outrage is done to the feelings of relatives by the rigidity of Christian methods, especially by the requirement that high-caste Christians should communicate at the same rail side by side with those of low caste. An educated Mahomedan who has become a Christian told Dr. McArthur that he could never communicate at a Hindustani service in Bombay, because his brothers, who are well-to-do merchants and on whom he is to some extent dependent, refused their consent to his doing so. They even go so far as to prohibit him communicating altogether, owing to the doubtful social status of the people with whom he may rub shoulders at the altar rails. They say to him: "Be a Christian in your heart; we do not object to that, but if you worship with low people we [illegible] cast you off and have nothing more to do with you." When people who have been bred in the teachings of Christianity find it difficult to live up to its precepts the converted Mahomedan may be forgiven if he cannot obey the injunction to leave all. Christianity in the first instance did not appeal to the high caste people or the men of many possessions. What men in the circumstances of the convert referred to by the Bishop desire is that there should be separate congregations of persons of high caste, whose traditions and instincts would not be violated by holding religious fellowship with each other. This, they say, would avoid present difficulties and would greatly assist the progress of Christianity in India. But it is surely not difficult, as things are, to meet their wishes on this point for the convert has only to select his time and place of worship carefully to obviate all danger of injury to his caste, though some of his fellow-worshippers might have qualms on the subject. Of course, he cannot expect that, in professing Christianity, he should be right to hold himself above the level of any of his fellow-Christians. If he is an ardent Christian he will deem it necessary to be a communicant? Though a distinguished Anglican Bishop, making the assertion that a person who was not a communicant, could not be a Christian, was very quickly reminded of the existence of one notable sect of Christians, who while rejecting all formularies, represented as fully as people living in this world can represent it, the spiritual and altruistic side of Christianity. But perhaps it would be too much to expect the Bishop of Bombay to foster Dissent by suggesting that those Indian converts who find a difficulty in reconciling their caste with the observance of a communistic sacrament should form a Church among themselves on the lines of the Society of Friends. It is possible, too, that such a purely "casteless" or democratic assembly as a Quaker's meeting, where even the professional minister does not find a place, might not be quite satisfying to the convert's sense of dignity.

THE report published by the Punjab C.M.S. Mission of their work amongst the Bhils during the famine, now happily over, shows that, in all, they collected no less than Rs. 26,000. Of this sum Rs. 16,000 have been expended in the relief of the famine-stricken and the remaining Rs. 10,000 will be used for the feeding of orphans and to help the people to recover from the calamity. The country where the operations were conducted is in native territory, and is peopled by wild forest tribes, for whom the durbars were able to do so little that, but for the devoted exertions of the missionaries, they must have perished almost wholesale. Even with all that the missionaries could do, as the report pathetically puts it, "the labour of disposing of the dead proved almost equally heavy with that of feeding the living, while over and above all other discomforts an Egyptian plague of flies constantly threatened the health of the workers by bringing pollution to their food from the foul and diseased masses of people lying everywhere around them." Through all this the missionaries worked on, several of them dying at their posts. Their reward to-day is to see people alive and cultivating their fields, who would otherwise have been dead. The names of most of the workers have already been published. It remains to notice the services of Dr. A. H. Browne, Rev. E. F. E. Wigram, Rev. J. A. Wood, and Rev. C. H. Gill, who acted, at different time as secretaries to the society, collected the means of affording relief and organised the arrangements from the base. Dr. Browne afterwards proceeded to the tract itself where he did yeoman's work.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden, at 2 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE presentation of the Bombay Corporation's address to the Viceroy will take place in the Town Hall at 11 a.m., on Thursday. The public will be admitted by tickets which can be had free on application to the Municipal Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban. The tickets will be issued as far as space is available.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at a special meeting of the Corporation, the Committee appointed to report on the applications for the post of Executive Health Officer to the Municipality, were requested to select another candidate, as Dr. Priestly had telegraphed that he was unable to accept the post owing to ill-health.

OUR Commercial Report will be found on page 3.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Virawal. After disembarking their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party, she left for Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant. During the voyage she experienced S. E. to N. W, winds.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 22nd September, amounted Rs. 3,369, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 516; total earnings from 1st July to 22nd September were Rs. 50,146, showing an increase of Rs. 8,243.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 22nd September, amounted Rs. 7,934 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,566; total earnings from 1st July to 22nd September were Rs. 1,13,713, showing an increase of Rs. 75,865.

FOUR native postal officials are being sent to South Africa for employment in any post office in that country.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. C. JONES, Commanding the Bhopal Battalion, died at Indore on the 30th October, from abscess on the liver.

HIS many friends, who include all Indian turf circles, will be concerned to learn that Colonel P. K. Beaver, lately out from Home on a visit, is ill at Meerut.

THE goods traffics on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th October, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 362,954 maunds and Rs. 82,879 in the earnings.

THE 11th Division (Pole-Carew's) of the South African Field Force comprises the 18th (Guards) Brigade under Major-General Jones and the 13th (Stephenson's) and 21st (Bruce Hamilton's) Brigades.

THE Government of India have replied to the suggested formation of Militia by the retainers of the Talukdars of Oudh that, while they are gratified at the loyalty of the offer, they do not find themselves in a position to accept it.

THE total number of persons receiving relief during the week ending the 27th October shows a decrease of 304,333 in British Provinces and Native States. The crop and weather reports for the same period show the prospects are good to fair in all provinces. Moderate showers have fallen in most parts; fodder supplies are sufficient, cattle are generally in good condition, and prices are steady in some parts and falling in other. Sowings for spring crops are going on, together with reaping of autumn crops.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the commencement of construction of the Kushalgarh-Kohat line on the two feet six inches gauge. The line will cost about 27 lakhs, and five lakhs will be spent at once. Military labour will be largely employed thereon, and a survey will be presently made on to Thal.

MR. UPCOTT, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, has arrived in Bombay from furlough, and will come to Simla and relieve Mr. Becher, who reverts to Accountant-General. Mr. Burn, who has been officiating in the latter appointment, proceeds on eight months' leave in December, and Major Waller, R. E., will officiate as Deputy Accountant-General.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, instead of working as hitherto on the Appellate Side, has come over to the Original Side, and after disposing of Chambers business, sat in one of the division courts, Mr. Justice Tyebjee and Mr. Justice Russell presiding in the other two division courts. On the Appellate Side, Mr. Justice Candy, returned from leave, sat in one court with Mr. Justice Whitworth; and Mr. Justice Ranade with Mr. Justice Crowe in the other.

An appeal has been addressed to the Kashmir State authorities to stop the wanton and wasteful destruction of fish in the Poonch river which is rapidly destroying all chance of sport at Tangrote, erstwhile a favourite resort of Punjab anglers. The river is protected in Poonch territory, but drag nets and dynamite are freely used in Jammu territory from Nar to Tangrote to the wholesale destruction of the fish. If the Durbar will not interfere in the general interests of the angling public and undertake to watch the Poonch from Nurpur, charging an annual rod license to defray the cost, it is suggested that an effort be made to revive the defunct North Punjab Fishing club, and to lease part of the water. There must be many Punjab fishermen sufficiently keen on preserving Tangrote as an easily accessible river to lend their assistance to this object.

THE opening of a Women's Industrial Home in Lahore, writes the local paper, has occurred rather opportunely in view of recent criticisms of the shortcomings of Anglo-Indian "society" in regard to good works. This institution, though necessarily and properly initiated by the Church, could not possibly have been started without the generous assistance of the European laity, and particularly of the lay-women. Not money alone is required to set going movements of this kind. Co-operation in many unseen details is essential, and this has been freely given by several ladies of Lahore, and will no doubt continue to be given as occasion may arise. The attendance at the opening ceremony by Lady Young on Thursday was socially and religiously representative enough to refute practically such imputations upon English people, and especially English-women in India, as that which Mrs. Steel is reported to have recently made. It served as a concrete instance of the sympathy of Europeans in Lahore, at any rate, with such philanthropic effort as exists in their midst. As to the necessity of the Home and the good it will effect, little need be said. There is much to be done by way of giving a helping hand to the poorer European and Eurasian classes in India, and such efforts as the Women's Industrial Home are amongst the very first steps demanded in that direction.

THE Director-General of Statistics has just issued in a compendious shape the statistics of mineral production in India during the ten years 1990 to 1899. The most interesting figures, as might have been expected, are those relating to the coal industry. The output has increased from 2,820,000 tons in 1894 to 4,937,000 in 1899. "Indian coal is now extensively, in some places exclusively, employed for the railways, coasting and river steamers, mills and factories but as in the case of salt, the conditions of transport are not yet sufficiently developed, though they are being greatly improved, to permit of the exclusive use of Indian coal for industrial purposes." With the high prices now prevailing in Great Britain, and to all appearances likely to prevail for a long time come, the expansion Mr. O'Conor's figures indic has within the last six months become somethi like a boom. Coal shares which at the beginn of the year were little over par, are now at an e mous premium. The great obstacles to rapid exp sion are the insufficiency of wagons on the railw and the hopelessly primitive methods of the Calcu docks: but in these points also the next decad will see a great change. It is interesting to note th the Nizam's territory is entered as a gold produce since 1897, when the production was 495 ounces. Last year it was 8,100. Burma entered the list last year for the first time with an output of 1,198 ounces.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India reviews the reports on the administration of jails for the several provinces of British India for 1899. The number of prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year was 7,817, (7,529 males and 288 females) less than at the commencement of the previous year. The prisoners admitted into jail in 1899 numbered 484,420 (462,719 males and 21,701 females) as compared with 465,921 (444,009 males and 21,912 female in 1898. At the close of the year the jails contained about 7,000 more psisoners than at its commencement. The average number of prisoners in jail was less than in 1898, and considerably less than in 1897. The two provinces in which the increase in the number of persons sent to jail was the largest are Bombay, with an increase of 15,194 and the Punjab with an increase of 10,359. The increase is in the case of the Punjab attributed to the scarcity. In the Central Provinces, where in the latter part of the year agricultura conditions were exceedingly unfavourable, the daily average number of jail inmates was considerably smaller than that of any year for sometime past. The Government of India agree with the local administration in thinking this satisfactory evidence, of generally efficient administration. A correct comparison is however not with the state of things obtaining in 1897, as suggested in paragraph 1 of the Chief Commissioner's resolution, but with the year 1896, in which as in 1899 the rains failed. The figures of the current year will form an interesting comparison with those of 1897. The population of jails in Bengal was, at the end of the year, larger than that in any of the preceding twenty years, but the number of admissions during the year was less than in either of the two previous years, and the daily average was less than in 1897, and only slightly higher than in 1898. The figures for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh show a marked, decrease in admissions of convicts under short sentences. There was a satisfactory diminution in the number of escapes, which fell from 57 in 1898 to 39 in the year under review, and in the number of deaths, which fell from 2,494 to 2,038.

THIS year 297,100 recruits have been ordered to join the colours in the Russian Army. Last year only 291,100 were incorporated, so that the requirements of the armed forces of the Czar have increased by, in round numbers, 6,000 men.

KING LEOPOLD II. revels in the Paris Exhibition, pus spends his mornings and evenings there. He is always accompanied by two gentlemen, but does not like to be protected, even at a distance, by detectives. The King of the Hellenes ran across him as the Belgian Monarch was on his way to see the exhibits of a Belgian manufacturer of rifles, and King George was making for the Greek Pevilion.

GENERAL ANDRE continues to introduce changes into the organisation of the French Army that place more and more real power in the hands of the Minister of War. The latest alternation concerns promotion to the rank of general. Hitherto the Minister has had only to sanction in their order the proposals of a commission of general officers. In future he will be able to pick out here and there in the list submitted to him the names he prefers. Thus an officer classed first by his superiors may never be promoted at all. The same system has been introduced into the distribution of Government bursaries for the military schools. The usual objection is made by the militarist journals to the innovation. With the frequent changes of Ministry, and the possibility of favouritism, intrigue and politics will, they say, be introduced into the army, with the inevitable result of disorganisation.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE REBELLION IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

FRICTION AMONG THE ALLIED COMMANDERS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Count Waldersee has confirmed the death sentences passed at Pao-ting-fu.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Pao-ting-fu, dated 26th October, which states that a second expedition to Kusan, twenty-five miles distant, has returned. It consisted of Colonel Phayre and one hundred of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and Major Walker with one hundred of the 20th Punjabis.

They were unopposed but killed thirty Boxers and burned the chief houses.

The rebellion in Southern China has collapsed.

The French press dwell upon the significance of the Tsar's reaffirmation of the alliance with France, following upon the Anglo-German Agreement.

Owing to the friction among the Commanders at Shanhaikwan, regarding the location of their respective commands, a joint Commission has left Peking to endeavour to settle the matter.

Colonel Barrow represents Great Britain on the Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

General Campbell telegraphs from Taku, dated the 3rd inst., as follows:—Arrived at Renchu on 31st October. On leaving Pao-ting-fu made a circuitous course destroying four large Boxer entrenchments. A large amount of arms and ammunition and a large number of very good transport mules were captured. The troops are in excellent health. There are no cases f sickness. Colonel Retallick, Officer Commanding River Column, has captured nine armed junks at Tsaionpeiken.

A sick convoy of four British officers, eight British soldiers, one native officer, 59 native soldiers, and 184 followers have left Hongkong on the 1st instant for Calcutta in the transport Zebengla. The probable date of their arrival will be 21st instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

President Loubet whilst inaugurating a monument to the late President Carnot at Lyons yesterday, received a telegram from the Tsar in which his Imperial Majesty referred to President Carnot's services to France and his co-operation in effecting a rapprochement in an essentially pacific spirit between two friendly allied countries. His Majesty then renewed his assurance of unchanging friendship.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

The Presidential campaign in America has concluded. The excitement which has prevailed has only been equalled in the days preceding the Civil War.

Both sides profess confidence but the betting remains five to one in favour of McKinley.

FRENCH POLITENESS TO ENGLAND.

The French police have closed the Boer cottage in the Paris Exhibition owing to the refusal of the Transvaal Agent to allow the effacement of writings on the walls offensive to the Queen of England.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Prince Christian Victor has been buried at Pretoria.

The ceremony was most impressive and the pall-bearers were eight Generals.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT MALTA.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Malta and been received with full honours.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of Sir George Allen, the proprietor of the "Pioneer."

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Australia for Colombo and Australia, at 10 p.m., yesterday.

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DEFRAUDING FAMINE-STRICKEN LABOURERS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, delivered judgement in the case, in which Anant Shivaram Nalvankar was charged with defrauding certain labourers at the Peth Famine Relief Works, Khed taluka, where he was employed as cashier in the Public Works Department. The Judge agreed fully with the jury who had come to the only conclusion possible on the evidence adduced. He regretted the waste of time by the manner in which the defence had been conducted. The Judge found the accused guilty of criminal breach of trust by a public servant and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for six months. The Judge took into consideration that though the sums of money covered by the charge was small yet the methods of the accused showed a deliberate scheme to plunder famine-stricken labourers. Such a scheme could not, he said, be successfully carried out without wilful falsification of accounts and muster-roll in addition to disobedience of orders providing checks sufficient to prevent such plundering.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

A meeting of plague volunteers in the city was held to-day under the presidency of Sir Andrew Wingate. It was stated at the meeting that owing to the new arrangements introduced by the plague authorities which permitted people to treat patients at home more cases were cured than formerly when all plague patients were obliged to go to the General Hospital. Nearly forty thousand people have left the city to reside outside. There are still 72,000 people in the city.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. KRUGER'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

DE WET STILL AT LARGE.

MR. KRUGER ILL AT SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The French Government have decided to treat Mr. Kruger as a ruler incognito, thus dispensing with any official recognition without an overt affront.

The police at Marseilles have been instructed to prevent any public demonstration and Anglophobe displays.

Heavy rains throughout the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal are hampering operations.

De Wet is now at Frankfort and has seized 800 cattle in the neighbourhood.

LATER.

The regular Mounted Infantry in South Africa has been re-organised and increased, thus permitting the gradual disbandment of the Colonial contingents.

The Dutch man-of-war Gelderland has passed Jibutil, having on board Mr. Kruger, who is seriously ill with increasing exhaustion from sea sickness. He will probably be obliged to renounce all diplomatic action.

There is a considerable Boer force between Aliwal North and Rouxville.

Lord Roberts is detained at Johannesberg, owing to the illness of one of his daughters from enteric fever.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The following casualties are reported:—23rd October, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieut. Bruce; 26th October, 1st Argyll Sutherland Highlanders, severely wounded, Captain Glasfurd; 30th October, 39th Field Battery, killed, Major J. Hanwell; 26th October, 2nd Scots Guards, slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieutenant Lord Grosvenor; 17th October, Royal Army Medical Corps, accidentally injured, Major J. W. Jerome; 29th October, 4th King's Royal Rifles, died of enteric at Pretoria, Major Prince Christian Victor; 2nd November, 1st Life Guards, died of hepatitis, Veterinary Captain J. Longhlin.

Lieutenant Alford, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers' who was taken prisoner, has been released.

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THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 5.

His Excellency this morning received visits from the Chiefs entitled to the honour, and during nearly an hour and-a-half the saluting guns could be heard continually in the station, which was gay with the uniforms of the various darbaris. For once it is possible to realise the importance of the place as a political centre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The Government have ruled that pending the resumption of regular trooping departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers invalided, or retired, may be granted free passage home by private vessel for selves and families.

Three-and-a-half months' furlough, with free passage from Bombay direct to their homes, is sanctioned to native officers, non-commissioned officers and men returning to India from British East Africa.

The supply of one nine-inch R. M. L. gun from Bombay to Poona Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery has been sanctioned.

The inclusion of natives of India employed on the Uganda Railway in the volunteer corps forming in British East Africa is approved.

Sergeant Stonard, 4th Hussars, is granted six months' furlough home.

Captain Smith, 2nd Central India Horse, becomes Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, head-quarters, Madras Command, vice Reay, tenure-expired.

Lieutenant Hill, 1st Royal Fusiliers, is ordered home.

The following appointments have been made:—28th Bombay Pioneers—2nd-Lieut. Bannatyne, from Unattached List, is posted supernumerary; 1st Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Macpherson, from 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Double Company Officer; 17th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Anderson, from North Staffords, officiates as Double Company Officer; 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—2nd-Lieutenant Skinner, from Hampshires, to be Double Company Officer; 5th Bombay Infantry—Captains Grace and Brand, to officiate as Double Company Commanders,

On Colonel Leslie assuming the Colonelcy on the Staff, Cawnpore, Colonel Gwatkin will be transferred to the command at Fyzabad, relieving Colonel Porter who reverts to regimental duty.

RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

The following additional reliefs are sanctioned:—Depot 1st Madras Pioneers, Bangalore, to Belgaum; 4th Madras Pioneers, Trichinopoly, to Bangalore; and 21st Madras Pioneers, Belgaum, to Trichinopoly.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 4th instant, via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste from Trieste left Aden, for Bombay, via Karachi, on the morning of the 5th instant, and is expected here on or about 15th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Indus which left Bombay, on Thursday the 25th ultimo, arrived at Suez. on Saturday the 3rd instant at 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-12
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	29 15-16

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

MAN HUNTING TRIALS.

THE SWIMMING SEASON.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The competition for the League Championship produced some rather striking results on Saturday, and afforded much food for reflection. Aston Villa were again beaten, this time on their own ground at the hands of Notts County by two goals to one. Sheffield United at Bramall-lane had the satisfaction of inflicting the first defeat on Sunderland; while at Nottingham the Forest team at the conclusion of a rather disappointing game could only manage to draw with Stoke, each side scoring once. The Bury team, however, gave a more satisfactory display on their own ground, and ran up the wonderful score of six goals to one against West Bromwich Albion. Liverpool, with a clever win over the Bolton Wanderers, now take first place among the five clubs who are making such an excellent fight for the Championship. With the defeat of Sunderland, the distinction of an unbeaten eleven is possessed only by Newcastle United, who on Saturday displayed their excellent form to advantage by securing a fine win against Derby in an at home match. Among the surprises of the day the match at Manchester between the City eleven and Everton, which ended in the defeat of the visitors by one goal to nothing, must certainly not be forgotten, for although it is true that the City team are doing very well this season, Everton are just now regaining something of their old form, as may be seen from the fact that out of seven matches played, only two have been lost.

The opening match of the Corinthians' season took place on Saturday at Tottenham. The famous metropolitan amateur combination met the Tottenham Hotspurs on their own ground, and, as was to be expected from the spirited Spurs, the match was productive of some excellent football. The Corinthians started in splendid style and very soon put on a goal through the agency of "G. O." The match ultimately ended in a draw—two goals each. At Tottenham on Monday a match for the benefit of McNaught and Smith was played between the home eleven and Millwall. Kirwan and Hawley scored for Tottenham, and Jones for Millwall, all in the first half, the Hotspurs thus winning by two goals to one.

One of the semi-final ties for the Birmingham Senior Cup was played at West Bromwich on Monday between the Albion and Stoke, and ended, after a fairly exciting contest, in a victory for the visitors by three goals to two. Burnley, however, failed to do more than draw a match at Bolton against the Wanderers; while the efforts of the Kettering Eleven in an at home match against Rushden proved successful, and the visitors were beaten by three goals to nil. Everton ran up a similar score against Burslem Port Vale; and Aston Villa showed that they were not completely demoralised by scoring six goals to two against Walsall in the Birmingham Senior Cup.

The encounter between Richmond and St. Thomas's Hospital at Richmond on Saturday was certainly robbed of most of its interest by its one-sidedness. From the first, Richmond did practically as they pleased, and the game ended in their favour by 3 goals and 12 tries to nil. The London Scottish had a strong team out against Kensington at Richmond, but it was not until after the intervening stage that anything was recorded. The Scotsmen eventually won however by three tries to nil.

No one had expected the Manningham team to furnish the first genuine surprise of the season in the Yorkshire Senior Competition. They did so on Saturday, however by beating Hunslet, and on the latter's own ground. Albert Goldthorpe kicked three goals, but his side could not score a try, and as Manningham got over twice and kicked a goal, they had the distinction of being the first club of the season to defeat Hunslet. Yet prior to this performance they had only won one out of six engagements. Another unexpected result in Yorkshire circles was the defeat on their own ground of Hull Kingston Rovers by Wakefield Trinity. This was practically a goal-kicking contest. The ball was sent over the bar six times, whereas the goal line was not crossed once. Bradford go merrily on their way, and have with Halifax the distinction of being unbeaten in the Senior Competition. Leeds were vanquished by nineteen points at Park Avenue, while Halifax reversed old-time results by defeating Brighouse Rangers on the latter's enclosure. Another reputation went by the board in the defeat of Heckmond wike in the Yorkshire Second Competition by Sowerby Bridge. The other Second Competition favourite, York, won hands down at Alverthorpe, and are likely to "go close," as the touts says, for the Competition Stakes.

The dogged determination of the Western clubs to write their names high in Southern League football has not been without its reward, and the championship may go to a more unlikely place than Bristol when the final accounts are made up. By the sweeping majority of six to none over Chatham the Rovers of the western capital had once more a net gain of two, and this triumph is the best achieved in all seven matches. It likewise puts them at the head of the table, although Portsmouth are level in points, and next Saturday's match between the Rovers and Bristol City should be worth going a long way to see. The last-named club were considered to have a very good chance at New Brompton, but although the Kentish eleven are yet without victory they compelled their opponents of Saturday to divide the points, and it may be mentioned that the other half of their small gains during the present season was furnished by Gravesend. One of the leading games of the afternoon took place at Reading, where the home side had to strike their flag to Southampton during the closing stages. It was a near thing, but all sufficient, and the English Cup finalists having played five matches away from home claim seven points out of a possible ten—a record at which the champions will do well to ponder.

Millwall was the only other club to win both points away from home, and against a team like that of Kettering their victory of two goals to one is very striking. The new members of the League are resolute without being clever, but the Dockers combine the two virtues, and this occasion just got home on the strength of it. The result at Kettering, however, does not alter the lead of West Ham, who defeated Watford, and now share third position with Bristol City as a result of good, all round football. The Canning Town brigade have scored in home matches twelve goals to two, and their defence is equal to that of any club in the League. Gravesend have been rudely checked in the Cup-ties, but their Southern League football is not unpromising, and they did well to divide four goals with Queen's Park Rangers.

The Swinton and Salford match attracted, as it always does, a big crowd, and the ground of the Swinton Lion was attended by some fourteen thousand spectators, who were rewarded by seeing one of the best games ever played between these rivals, and one of the finest exhibitions of Northern Union football. Swinton's superiority behind was too much for Salford's power in front, and while the forwards of the visitors were excellent the backs of the home team were the more meritorious, and the score of four tries to three goals and one try gives a proper indication of Swinton's scoring abilities, while it reflects on the poverty of their goal kicking.

Glentoran are going well for the Irish League Championship, and their victory on Saturday doubly strengthens their position. They dropped three goals in their first match, but since then have been all serene, and accomplished the rather unique performance of polishing off their opponents on five successive Saturdays by the identical score of 3—1. They have twice succeeded in winning the League Championship.

The first round in the man-hunting competition held last week at Vadnage, Rucks, under the management of the Association of Bloodhound Breeders, was terminated on Saturday by the success of Kickshaw Mr. E. Brough's (Scarborough) second hound. The Earl of Lonsdale acted as judge. It was a good scenting day, there being light rain at intervals. The Yorkshire sportsman won the toss, and naturally elected to run first on the high ground over which during the week all the best work had been done. At first the hound was called off the line owing to a misunderstanding as to the starting point, but she was eventually found to be right, and went on, casting prettily and driving in perfect style, finishing a line foiled by a flock of sheep and two women in a shade under twenty minutes. Lord Lonsdale was particularly impressed by the work of this hound, who by the way did very well at the trials in Yorkshire two years ago when owned by Mr. J. Kidd, of Dundee. On this form she will be a strong favourite for the final honours, although her time has been beaten by the West country hound—Mrs. Oliphant's Rocket. Mr. Croxton Smith's (London) Wandle Welcome, the opponent of Kickshaw, was then laid on the second trial, but although speedily identifying the line she refused to leave her owner, who was mounted, not having been used to hunting with a horse. She was therefore taken up, and so the first round terminated, the hounds left in being Mr. E. Brough's (Scarborough) Kickshaw, Mrs. Oliphant's (Bath) Blazer and Robert, Colonel Joynson's (Leamington) Ball, and Mrs. Lithie's (Slough) Leaton Rufus.

The 100 yards swimming championship race took place on Saturday at a gala promoted by the Southern Counties A.S.A. in the Shoreditch Bath. There were only three competitors—J. H. Derbyshire, of the Osborne Club, C. Ruberl, Amateur Club and champion of Austria, and W. Call, of Hunslet, champion of Yorkshire. Derbyshire won, as was expected, but did not succeed in the attempt to lower his record for the distance, his time being 61 seconds. He won by six yards from the Austrian, Ruberl and Call swam a fine race for second place, the first-named being successful by a yard and a half. His time was 65 seconds and that of Call 66 seconds. Derbyshire has won the title for the past three years, and is recognised as the fastest swimmer in the world at this distance. No doubt many would have liked to have seen the level minute performed—his world's record is 60 1-5sec., but some allowance must be made for the surroundings. The Shoreditch bath is a thirty yards one, and the sprint champion is a stranger to it. A twenty-five yards bath is generally conceded to be an ideal one for the sprint distance, inasmuch as it allows of an extra turn and there is less risk in obtaining the correct time.

Under the circumstances, therefore, Derbyshire's feat must be regarded as a splendid performance, especially as he had no opponent near enough to force the extra second out of him. The north could have sent two other swimmers who would have been at least up to the standard of Ruberl in W. Key and Addin Tyldesley. Both have previously competed in the championship, and the latter on Monday last, at the Broughton bath, swam 101 yards in 65 1-5sec. a performance which certainly justified his being sent to London on Saturday last, more especially as Lane, the Australian, had expressed in good time his intention of not competing. The three Australian swimmers F. C. V. Lane, J. Hellings, and V. Lindberg, were the chief guests at a farewell social ceremony organised by London swimmers. The gathering was a great success and many complimentary speeches were made. The Australians are held in great esteem and have won respect and admiration from followers of the sport throughout the country both for their ability and for their modesty. On their departure on Friday they received an enthusiastic send-off, all the prominent officials of the south being present. Their presence in this country has given a wonderful impetus to the sport, which will undoubtedly be the poorer for their absence. Hellings has been with us since 1897, and though he was unsuccessful against Tyers and Derbyshire he readily won the chief events of the south. Lane and Lindberg came over last year in time for the English championships. The latter, although champion on New Zealand, had not the pretentions to greatness of his more gifted friend Lane. The latter has done extremely well, and though he never beat Derbyshire he did score successes over Jarvis, the amateur champion. He has left us with a 200 yards record, while he is bracketed with Derbyshire for the 220 yards record and championship. His style is at once graceful and perfect.

The water polo championship of the south lay between the Otter and Amateur teams, the holders for the past two years, Polytechnic, being defeated in the semi-final. Amateur were the first winner of the title, whilst Otter won in the years, 1896-7, and much satisfaction was expressed at their having worked their way to this year's final. The Otter team was largely composed of University players, whilst the Amateurs this year are stronger than they have been for a long time. Indeed they were looked upon at one period of the season as being likely winners—or at all events finalists—for the national event. On Saturday night they were in splendid form, and beat the Otters by six goals to none, three being scored in each half.

Anglers visiting the Thames on Saturday found the river low, clear, and very sluggish. The bed of the river can be seen in from 8ft. to 10ft. of water, and under those conditions fish have grown extremely shy. Yesterday boisterous weather prevailed up the Thames, and heavy rains are probable before long. In regard to sport there is little to record from the metropolitan river. Occasionally good baskets of roach have been made in the tidal waters, but above Teddington Lock sport has again proved indifferent among those fish. A 19lb. basket is the best take of roach reported from the upper waters. It was made at Great Marlow. A 3lb. tench and a carp of 2 1-2lb. have been landed at Twickenham, and Teddington has furnished a fine carp of 8lb. 14oz., and barbel up to 5 1-2lb. At Datchet a 6lb. barbel has been landed. In the Kingston district bream up to 1-2lb. has been secured. The tributaries Kennet and Colne have yielded good-conditioned roach, and a few grayling have been taken on the Kennet. The heaviest dace of the present season is reported from the Beane at Hertford—a handsome specimen of lb. 2oz.

Monday was the first day of October term, and according to tradition the river should have been thronged with Freshmen being put through their facings, but although the weather was beautifully fine, really very few were in evidence, and apparently football and hockey prove a greater attraction, the latter game having made great strides during the past two years. The chief events of the term are the Coxswainless Fours, which the Blues Committees suggested should be rowed on Nolember 8, 9, and 10, and the Trial Eights provisionally fixed for December lr 8. Experience has shown that with the Fours taking place so late in the term, there is really insufficient time in which to get together two really good trial eights, and it is by no means improbable that the date will be brought forward a week.

The stag-shooting season, which terminated last week, closed very successfully, although in the opening period sport was considerably below the average. In the highest forests deer were numerous, but they did not descend to the lower beats until the season was well advanced, owing to the lateness of the summer. On Fealer shooting, the total bag for the season was 45 stags, of which eight were got on the 10th inst. and nine on the 11th—the last day of the season. Three of these were shot by a lady. The heads included one beautiful "Royal" and two other very fine specimens of nine and ten pointers.

. Green, Silverdale Cycling Club, succeeded on Tuesday in an attempt to beat the unpaced bicycle record from London to York, previously standing at 12 6min. So well did Green ride that he reached the 100 miles point in the fresh record time for unpaced riding of 5h. 3min. 43sec., whilst York was reached in 10h. 19min., beating record by 1h. 47m. Green then went on for the 12 hours' record, which he easily beat, by 225 miles in the halfday, as against the previous best of 201 1-2 miles.

A BAND of strikers, consisting of men, women and boys, most of them Hungarians, assembled on October 10 near the Independent Colliery, at Oneida, in Schuylkill County, and endeavoured to prevent the movement of trains and coal trucks. About a dozen shots were exchanged between the strikers and the guards hired by the company. One guard was killed, and another and a striker were dangerously wounded. The mob had previously stoned the labourers on their way to work and injured several of them.

THE VICEREGAL YACHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive is back in Bombay—for further alterations, not repairs. This is a statement I do not expect to be accepted without a large grain of salt. But the salt is in the sea, all round the Clive, already. It is quite true, as you stated, and as your contemporary said afterwards, that the utmost skill and artistic taste, as well as patient labour—to say nothing of money—had been expended in preparing the good old ship for the trip of his Excellency. Cabins were uprooted, partitions torn down, and the whole of the internal economy of the Clive revolutionised. But stop, let me take some prose-poetry with which a local correspondent was inspired:—"Whiter and smoother became the boards until now they are a masterpiece of industry. At the same time that all this scrubbing went on an almost equal amount of energy was being expended on varnishing and putting on those finishing touches which only a sailor can make. The venerable troopship forged along growing more and more glorious as a Viceregal yacht." It is perhaps worthy of remark that the older "Lawrence" served as a Royal yacht for T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the late Prince Eddie without any further preparation than the application of soft soap and a hand-brush and the cabins designed by the original constructor of that old vessel afforded royalty all it wished for. But to provide the splendid apartments on the Clive for the Viceroy and Lady Curzon the officers' cabins were pulled down and fine suites of apartments constructed. Lady Curzon's rooms "are painted a delicate strawberry colour throughout. There is a wardrobe, in which the lady's maid can sit and sew if necessary" (and doubtless knit also if she is so good a sailor that she likes to stay below). "Through this is the boudoir, with dainty curtains matching the general tone, and mirrors that seem to enlarge the space." The drapings in the bedroom are most artistic. "The rugs repeat with delicate variations the tint on the walls, which in like manner is caught in the rosy coverings of the furniture. The bedstead is fitted at the top with a movable electric light coming under the mosquito curtain. At the foot is an electric fan; and fan and light and bell can all be worked by the occupant of the bed without raising the net." And there is also an electric "jim" for heating her ladyship's curling-tongs, which seems to have escaped the notice of the truthful writer. The Viceroy's rooms are done throughout in a beautiful soft green, so soft indeed that the colour is just removed from the crudity of white. The bed is fitted with bell, punkah, and light as is that for Lady Curzon, and there is besides a jointed reading desk." No curling-tongs here, though, but dressing-room and office are most complete. Presumably the desk is jointed that it may dance a horn-pipe for Viceregal delectation. A fourth compartment adjoining is fitted out as a wardrobe, (as a dressing-room, as a matter of fact, but call it what you like.) What I protest against however is the sudden jump from the "scrubbing" to the delicate strawberry and congenial green, the descriptive gentleman tells us of. He did not tell either you or me how gradually it grew into a Viceregal yacht. He does not tell us how many coats of paint and how many tints of it were experimented with before the delicate strawberry pink was produced, the numbers of shades of silk that were purchased before the exact thing was hit upon. He does not tell us, nor does your gentleman who first described them, whether the furniture of the "Viceregal yacht" is the same that the officers of the Clive use on ordinary occasions, whether the Viceroy's bed is an ordinary ship's bunk or whether special instructions were given as to the size of the hand basin and the style of the looking-glass. Neither does he enlighten us as to how it comes to pass that the Viceroy's cot measures seven feet and more. There was once a Childe of Hale who standing on the river-bank made a mark with his toe and then another several feet south of it and exclaimed "Thus tall am I." And he lay down with his head to the north and declared that his feet reached the south. The gods heard him and to punish him, pulled his leg, so that when he rose up he found that his feet went far beyond his—no-matter-whats. But the gods are not so prompt in action as they were and it is not every day that the Indian Marine have to deal with Viceregal yacht. But who will tell us what is the matter with the Clive now? Is it because the strawberry pink is too strawberry or too pink, the delicate green too delicate or too green? Is it because the maid prefers to sit and sew in the bath-tub rather than in the almirah and finds there is no room for a sewing machine? Or is it that the gallant officers with their new gold lace and swords and spurs (buttons not spurs) are anxious to turn their cabins into Tommy Dodd saloons for the amusement of the Viceroy's staff? I am told there is something in this, and no less than three of those smart and efficient officers are going to pull down their sweethearts' photographs and their pictures of the "Conway" and camp out on the troop-deck below, taking said photographs and pictures and the ship's crockery with them. Somebody says that those three cabins and the pantry will either be removed down below or towed astern the next time the Clive leaves Bombay harbour. But then you know, Sir, people say all sorts of things. They also say there's a sub-stratum of truth in every lie, and I daresay they would have us believe that if the transmogrification of the Clive into a Viceregal yacht did not cost half-a-lakh it was nearer that sum than a quarter. One thing I do know—that although the Viceroy said he wasn't going to have Native Chiefs spend needless money over him he didn't, publicly at all events, tell the unfortunate subject of British India anything so comforting. However we have the assurance—not of your young gentleman but of the other—that "Captain Goodridge and those under him are to be congratulated upon the change they have made in the quondam trooper. It is a worthy specimen of what can be done by good organisation, good taste, and energy." It is in short, he might have added, a floating monument of

TOMMY ROT.

HYDERABAD RIFLE MEETING.

IN the Hyderabad meeting Major Lamb, of the Cheshires, attained the best aggregate for the Nizam's prize, with a total of 69 points, having scored 34 at 500 and 35 at 600 yards. He gets Rs. 30 and the H. R. A. medal. Band Sergeant McLeod, Royal Scots, who scored 35 at the shorter distance, has done remarkably well. So far he has three possibles to his credit, and tops the list in the Headquarters Staff prize at 200 yards, kneeling.

In the Carbine Cup, the 4th Hussars, with three teams, secured the first three prizes, with 119, 104, and 103 points, respectively. The lowest score among the teams which competed was 51. The Welsh Regiment carried off the Trimulgherry Cup, with an aggregate at 200 and 500 yards of 190 points. The Cheshires came second, with five points less.

General Dening's prize for independent firing was an innovation. Marching order without great-coats had to be observed, and the object was at heads and shoulders. This proved an extremely difficult, though interesting, competition. The ground was rugged, and at times targets were almost invisible at 800 yards range. The result was that the largest number of hits was only four, and two teams never hit targets at all. The 23rd Wiltshire Light Infantry were adjudged the winners, with a total of six points.

The Team Attack practice for the Dewar Challenge Shield, presented by Messrs. John Dewar and Company, London and Perth, fell to "F" Company of the Cheshires' second team, who scored 45 points, the added prize, Rs. 60, having been taken by "C" Company of the Cheshires, with 38 points. The Royal Warwicks won the Phillimore Plate, presented by Messrs. Phillimore and Company, Bombay, with a total of 244 points, the Royal Scots coming second, with 237 points.

The Cheshires were again foremost in the Squad Trial Stakes. Three companies took the first three prizes with 99, 98, and 78 points, respectively, at two unknown distances, any position.

The Collective Firing Stakes was a novelty instituted by General Wodehouse. The teams had to fire in pairs at any unknown distances between 300 and 800 yards. The Cheshires, for the third time, were to the front, taking the two first prizes, with 55 and 44 points, respectively.

Mrs. Hay, wife of Major Hay, 12th Madras Infantry, leads, with 63 points, in the Diana Plate; while Mrs. McLeod, wife of General McLeod, stands owest with 28.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE monthly meeting of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, at their offices, Hornby Road, Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were also present:—Brigadier-General Ventris, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. C. T. Burke, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. H. Willcocks, the Honourable Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Vacha, Lieut.-Col. H.D. Olivier, R. E., and Mr. F. C. Macrae.

TRUST'S ESTABLISHMENT.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by Mr. D. E. Vacha at a previous meeting, a statement showing the salaries at present drawn by the clerks employed in the Secretary's and Engineer's establishments as against those they had received before they joined the Trust, was laid on the table.

The Chairman, in proposing to record the statement said that the Trust employés did not draw more than what they used to get in their former appointments: and therefore Mr. Vacha's remarks were unjustifiable.

EXTRA POLICE FOR THE CITY.

The Board considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 24th September last, forwarding, for any remarks, letter from the Commissioner of Police regarding proposals for providing extra police for the city and a chowki for Lower and Middle Colaba.

It was agreed that Government should be informed that the Board were not, at present, in a position to give any reliable forecast as to the extent to which their schemes would affect the population in the various parts of the city. Except in wards F and G it was anticipated that the Board's scheme would cause a decrease in the resident population. In wards F and G in the areas proposed to be dealt with, comprising 34,47,912 and 13,59,805 square yards respectively, it was probable that there would eventually be a very large increase in the population, but it is thought that the increase would be gradual and the Board would, if desired, inform Government of the number of applications to build, received from time to time.

FILLING IN OF THE WELLS ON THE ESPLANADE.

The Board considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 19th ultimo, regarding the filling in of the several wells on the Esplanade.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, the consideration of the question was postponed, until the Trust Engineer in consultation with the Municipal Engineer made a report on the subject.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The Board recorded a Government notification granting an extension of leave to Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

HEALTH CAMP FOR THE PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY.

The Board next considered a memorandum, dated the 27th ultimo, from the Municipal Commissioner, on a letter from Rao Bahadur Daakji Cashinath regarding a health camp for the Pathare Prabhu community.

The Board resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Board had no objection to the erection of semi-permanent structures, provided that the lands allotted were not thereby alienated more than at present.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a special meeting of the Corporation was held to consider the appointment of a health officer, Dr. Priestly, the candidate previously selected, having intimated his inability to accept the post. The Hon. Mr. Burke presided.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter of the Government confirming the appointment of Dr. Joseph Priestly as Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and the telegram from Dr. Priestly intimating his inability to accept the appointment be recorded; and that the committee appointed to report on applications for the post of health officer be requested to meet again and submit to the Corporation at as early a date as possible during the monthly meeting for November a fresh recommendation from amongst the applications already received. It was, he said, a matter for regret that Dr. Priestly, on account of ill-health, had not been able to accept the offer of the Corporation. Dr. Priestly having telegraphed his inability to accept the post, it was necessary for the Corporation to make another appointment. The little difficulty on the first occasion, when it was absolutely necessary for the appointment to be made, did not now exist as the Government had confirmed the appointment and it was open for the Municipality to make an acting appointment for three months. It would also be fair to refer the matter to the committee so that they could make a selection. The present difficulty would not have arisen if the committee had sent three names to the Corporation on the first occasion as the next candidate could have been appointed. He knew they were almost unanimous about the next gentleman and while there was a feeling that they ought to make the appointment at once it would be better to allow the committee to reconsider the matter and make another selection.

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion which was agreed to.

THE ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

The President intimated that the Corporation's address to the Viceroy would be presented in the Town Hall, at 11 a.m. on, Thursday. Seats would be provided for the members of the Corporation on the dais and the public would be admitted free by ticket. Tickets can be obtained from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

THE VOULET AND CHANOINE MUTINY.

ANOTHER TRUE STORY.

FOR some time a heated controversy has been carried on in the French Press with regard to the exact circumstances under which Captains Voulet and Chanoine met their death in the vicinity of Zinder, after having fired upon the column which was sent to overtake them, and which was commanded by Colonel Klob, who had orders to supersede Captain Voulet in the command of the Mission. The "Matin" publishes what it declares is the true version of the affair.

When Colonel Klob and Lieutenant Meynier overtook the Voulet-Chanoine Mission, the latter, which was some three thousand strong, including native followers, was operating in four separate divisions in search of water. Three of these Columns were respectively commanded by Captains Pallier, Chanoine and Voulet the fourth, consisting of the baggage and sick, being ten miles in the rear, under the command of Dr. Henric. Colonel Klob came up with the division under Captain Voulet, and summoned him to stop. The relations between these officers had already been strained, and in a moment of passion, at seeing the fruits of his labours, wrested from him, Voulet gave the order to fire, Colonel Klob being killed and Lieutenant Meynier wounded. But hardly had Voulet committed the act when he realised the consequences. He hastened to attend to the wounds of Meynier, and placing him upon a horse took him back to Dr. Henric. The doctor told him he was an assassin, and that there was no longer anything in common between them. Voulet then started off to joint Chanoin. The latter, on hearing the story, congratulated his colleague, shook hands with him, and declared that had he been in his place he would have done the same.

When the contingents concentrated at nightfall Voulet and Chanoine again explained the situation. All thought of turning back was out of the question, and two sergeants, who believed they could answer for the remainder of the Mission, acquiesced in the proposition that they should proceed, and found an Empire in which everyone would have his share of influence and plunder. But during the night the men talked the situation over, and it was resolved to abandon the two officers. When the bugle sounded for the morning meal, the Mission under Captain Pallier formed into column and marched away. Chanoine, surprised at the sudden silence of the camp, rushed out, jumped on his horse, and, overtaking the natives, commenced to abuse, them. As though of their own accord, the rifles were raised and shouldered, and without an order from the officers, and in less time than it takes to tell, Chanoine, who by his violence and brutal procedure, was hated by the Mission, and the natives, both men and women, the "Matin" declares, flung themselves upon his body and beat it. The following night thirty hours after the death of Chanoine, an auxiliary sentinel fired at a shadow which was roaming about the vicinity of the camp, It was Voulet, who, finding himself alone, and feeling that he was lost, was endeavouring to rejoin the Mission.

A DOCUMENT exhibited in the window of a stamp-dealer's shop in the Strand appeared, to judge from the numbers who stood and examined it, to possess a peculiar fascination for the public. It was a certificate, or licence, of a land surveyor, issued by the "Raad van Examinationen in de Z. A. Republick," signed "S. J. Kruger, Staats President," and enndorsed "W. J. Leyds, Staats Secretaris." Fiscal stamps to the value of £15 were attached to the permit, which was dated 1886.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

DR. GILES writes to the "Pioneer" :—It is somewhat difficult to deal with a critic, whose line of argument, apart from sundry sneers at the official title I chance to hold, the pertinence and good taste of which will be obvious to your readers, lies in what I take to be the somewhat laboured joke of trying to "draw me" to indignation at the ignorance and want of observation of a writer who dogmatically asserts that in the rains, when everyone knows that mosquitoes are well high at their worst, these insects are extinct, and that they are specially troublesome in the cold weather at a time when, as a matter of fact, it is rather difficult to obtain specimens. Taking this joke, to be however, as I presume it is meant, mere good-humoured nonsense,—may I, as I do not appear to have made my meaning clear in my previous letter, claim the indulgence of sufficient of your space to enable me to state the facts of the relative prevalence of the harmless and dangerous sorts of mosquitoes, respectively, throughout the year.

Let me premise that stray members of every species of gnat indigenous to a country will be discoverable throughout the year, as the maintenance of the species can only be secured by the survival of impregnated females; which hide themselves in sheltered situations during such times as the weather, owing to either too great cold or heat, is unfavourable to their development. In these provinces, during the best of the cold weather, practically all our species are hybernating, and everyone knows that mosquito nets are quite needless, but after this lull their numbers increase with the growing temperature, wherever there exists a sufficiency of pools to serve as nurseries for the larvæ. On this account, although practically still absent in the open and in the jungles, when the pools are all dried up, they rapidly increase in such localities as the European quarters of towns, when every garden is provided with a number of small tanks built to facilitate watering the garden, so that by March, in such places, mosquitoes have, as the "Pioneer" remarks, pretty well reached a climax. In Lucknow, last hot weather, mosquitoes were a perfect pest, the air of the houses in the civil lines being alive with them. But fortunately, save in exceptionally sheltered situations, as in the comparatively cool pools fed by the trickle of municipal hydrants, in the deep shade of high buildings, the water of these tanks is too hot for the comfort of the young malarial mosquito and hence, though mosquitoes, as a race were at a most intolerable climax, I could not discover a single specimen of the malaria-carrying sort and actually had to write to a colleague in Madras to supply some specimens to Dr. Nuttall of Cambridge, who had asked me for some, to illustrate a demonstration he proposed giving. Towards the end of April I found a few anopheles breeding in a pool in the shadow of the Old Mogul bridge, but they soon disappeared, and it was not till the rains had fairly broken in July that any reappeared. Then while our old foe, the grey mosquito, of the hot weather dwindled in numbers, all pools, including the above-mentioned garden tanks, began to swarm with the larvæ of anopheles and of the viciously biting brindled mosqitoes of the rainy season. The Indian anopholes, however, appears to develop somewhat slowly; for it was not till well on in August that the mature insects became at all common in bungalows. Though the brindled gentry were so numerous and enterprising that my own experience of the "centre" of the N.-W. P. during the early rains is that I was well nigh lifted off my bed by the swarms of venomous though not dangerous mosquitoes, in spite of a vigorously swung punkah. From the middle of August till the end of September the malaria-carrying mosquito is at its climax and then as the weather cools, like the associated species of harmless insects, becomes progressively less numerous till, with a sigh of relief, ordinary people are able to dispense with their mosquito nets, just as the "Pioneer's" humourist is bringing his out. It will thus be seen that the period during which the malarial mosquito is at all common is barely three months, and that, allowing for the time required for the incubation of the disease, this period exactly coincides with the season of the severest incidence of malarial fever. We do not know why malaria varies so greatly in virulence, any more than we do why the same is the case in smallpox, plague, and every other zymotic disease, and it may be long ere we discover the reason, for we are as yet only on the threshold of knowledge of these matters.

GEORGE M. GILES, M.B., F. R. C. S.

[An editorial note adds :—As regards the prevalence of mosquitoes at different seasons, personal experience can be the only test. Climates in India vary and we were careful to recognise that the habits of the mosquito may vary with them. But when Colonel Giles asserts that in these Provinces the insects are least numerous in the cold weather, it is as if a person should tell us that mangoes were most plentiful in January. As to the other matter it will be observed that Colonel Giles has either missed the point or has evaded it. The question is not why malaria should vary in intensity like small-pox and plague but why it should vary persistently in type with different localities when it has by the hypothesis a common origin in the stomach of the mosquito.]

THE MANAGEMENT OF A LONDON FLAT.

THE autumn number of "The Ladies' Field," just issued, is not only artistically produced, but contains a vast amount of reading which appeals to every phase of ladies' interests. Pastimes are comprehensively dealt with, but many pages in this number are devoted to autumn and winter fashions, and also to household matters. In view of the growing popularity of the flat in London the following remarks by Miss (?) Jeanne Jardine will interest many. In spite of the unlimited scale on which new flats are being built, not only in London, but in the outskirts, and even in large provincial centres, there seems still a question as to whether flats are really preferable to houses. That there must be some strong argument against flats is evident from the large number of "moves" observable in the course of a year in almost any block of "mansions." In fact, since this quite modern form of residence came into vogue, many of of one's friends seem to have grown very unsettled as regards their place of residence. Whether this is due on the whole to discomforts connected with flat life, or to the "move" being a less serious undertaking than it is from a house, there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the upper and middle-class flats in London are neither so comfortable nor so healthy as houses, and that a considerable number of removals from flats rented at from £150 to £250 a year represent the realisation that light and air are greater advantages than a central situation or a "good address." The removal is often due to the discovery by suburban folk who have moved into town that town society is more exclusive than that of the suburb and often again to additions to the family. A suburban villa at, say, £80 or £100 a year rent, is with its rates, taxes, garden, and rail, equivalent in actual cost to a flat at £150 or £180, and is the far more satisfactory arrangement of the two for those to whom central position and London society of some kind are not important objects. And the same applies to higher rents, to the house with stabling and large grounds, the equivalent to which in town would be a flat at £400 or £500 a year. But there is a decided tendency in favour of the London flat as against the suburban house, and not only as a matter of fashion. It may be necessary to the man to be near his work. Apart from the question of time and distance, the business or professional man does not take life so easily as he did, and the anxiety of catching trains which run only every half-hour, or less frequently, tends to upset his nervous system. Many married couples and parents of grown-up daughters find London society more congenial and less "narrow" than that of the so-called "country," and to many business men it is essential that their wives should entertain other business folk. By far the majority of these when they move to the town take flats for the sake of change, if not for economy. There can be no doubt as to the economy of a flat as compared with a house. There are many fairly good neighbourhoods in London where a young couple could not get any sort of house suitable to their social position for less than £300 or £400 a year including rates and taxes, but could get a comfortable flat for £250, with the additional advantage as regards repairs, etc. On a more expensive scale the "bijou residence" at £800 a year, including rates and taxes, is equivalent to a flat in the same neighbourhood at about £600. Above this stage of existence flats are little in vogue. With incomes of over £5,000 a year a house is undeniably preferable in every respect. Speaking from some years' experience including tenancies of three separate flats of varying rentals, I am convinced that for practical purposes a flat is preferable to a house for anyone who has to reside within, say, three miles of Charing-cross, provided it is judiciously selected. It is less expensive not only in the matter of rent, rates, and repairs, but in circumstances in which there would be from three to five servants in a house, from two to four would be enough in a flat. A flat, moreover, can be locked up and left without a caretaker. There is one drawback which applies to almost any middle-class "mansions," and that is that one's servants are apt to make undesirable acquaintances among other servants in the same building ; on the other hand, I have personally found it, on the whole, more easy to keep servants in a flat. In any case there are no tiring stairs, and no long passages to scrub, and no door-steps to clean ; but a slight set-off against these advantages is, I have sometimes found, in the proximity of the servants' quarters to those of the family, which makes them less independent when off duty than if they are on another floor.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—It is stated that his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor of Bombay, has intimated his intention of granting a donation to the Girls' School, belonging to the East Indian Association, at Thana. Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., Sessions Judge of Thana, left for Bassein, on Tuesday last, to inspect the work of the Court of Second Class Subordinate Judge at that station. He will return to Thana to-morrow. On receiving a telegram from the Chief Constable, Kalyan, of a murder at Khadowlee in that Taluka the Superintendent of Police proceeded to Khadowlee on Tuesday, made enquiry and returned to head-quarters the following day.

It is stated that Mr. J. C. Adams, Superintendent of Police, Thana, will proceed to England on furlough in March next, with intent to retire from the service of Government. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. E. Penton, of the Kolaba District.

Mr. Joseph Ferreira, inhabitant of Utan, in Salsette Taluka, of the Thana District, passed the Second Examination in Medicine held in Bombay in September last. Mr. Abdool Razak Mahomed Syad has been appointed member of the Taluka Local Board of Kelvi-Mahim from the 27th ultimo.

On receipt of an express report from Umargaon about a gang of Dooblas having committed dacoity on the Damaun frontier in that Division Khan Bahadur Rustomji Hormasji Kotwal, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, left for the scene in order to make enquiry, on Thursday last.

Last week the house of a native assistant to Mr. Pierce, station-master, Kussara, on the G. I. P. Railway Line in this district, was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at about Rs. 2,000 were stolen therefrom. Most searching enquiries are being made by the railway police in co-operation with the District Police, in Shapoor Taluka, to find out the perpetrators.

The hearing of the case in which a Marwadi sowkar or money-lender of Bhivandi, named Motee Shet, who was charged with having committed forgery was resumed by Mr. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury, on Monday last. The former reserved giving his judgment until to-morrow.

The daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved in 123 villages of the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 324, women 552 and children 743, and the daily average number of people relieved in poor houses here during the week was as follows—three women and one child.

It is stated that Saet Cohabildas Lalloobhai, a zamindar of Goregaon, in Salsette (Thana) Taluka, has opened a poor-house at Malad to feed one hundred orphan children from the 1st instant.

Five births (two males and three females) and sixteen deaths (including four from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Twenty-eight deaths (including thirteen from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Coorla in this Taluka during the same period.

One third-class passenger from Bombay was found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from the train at Palghar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and two at Kalyan (one from Bombay and other from Nassick) on the G. I. P. Railway Line during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at these stations in the Thana District.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in their locality the inhabitants of the Satratee Street (the worst part of the town with regard to sanitary conditions) left their houses and went to reside somewhere else. Several deaths have occurred there in Shenvi's chawl, during last week. Ramchander, the only son and heir of Mr. Rajanna Lokaji, assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Thana, died of plague the other day.

Weeding has been completed in the Thana district. The average price of rice (second sort) is 17 lbs. per ruppee and that of Rangoon rice is 20 lbs. per rupee.

Mr. Venayak Sakharam Deshmookh has been appointed head-master of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School in place of Mr. Kashinath Bappoo Pathak transferred to Sholapoor.

The camp of Mr. J. P. Orr, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present in Taluka Wada (North Thana).

TRANSPORTATION FOR THEFT.

MORE than two years ago, Chubba Moorar, a sootar, residing at Navi Oli, in Lower Damaun, reported to Mr. Meneses, the then chief of the police, that gold and silver ornaments, of the value of upwards of one thousand rupees, belonging to him, were stolen from his house, in broad daylight, while he was absent attending to his work in the city. For some time the theft could not be traced, but the energetic chief pumped out certain information from a young lad, which led to the arrest of one Govan Doolubh, another sootar and a neighbour of Chubba Moorar. Mr. Meneses soon succeeded in compelling Govan to point out the shop of a well-known shroff, Mr. Bhaichand Nanchand, as the place where he had pawned the ornaments, which were found in a mutilated condition. The police handed the case to the then Crown Advocate who prosecuted Govan Doolubh for theft and Bhaichand Nanchand for receiving stolen property. The accused were set at liberty on giving substantial sureties for their appearance at the trial and the case came on for hearing several times before Judges Castro and Moniz, but, on some ground or other, it was postponed and eventually came on last week before the District Judge, Mr. Jose Maria DeSouza Azavedo, L.L.B. (Coimbra), when the acting Crown Advocate Mr. Theophilus Fernandes appeared to prosecute ; the first accused Govan Doolubh was unrepresented, while the accused Bhaichand Nanchand was represented by Mr. Fernand de Cunha, who had been specially brought from Goa. As by the Portuguese Criminal Law, it is incumbent upon the Judge to appoint some one, be he a lawyer or a layman, to defend an unrepresented accused the learned Judge, in his discretion, requested Mr. Fernand de Cunha to conduct the defence also of the first accused and the learned counsel agreed to do so. The case was heard for four days, a number of witnesses being examined for the Crown and the second accused, and the learned Judge gave his judgment on Friday, sentencing the first accused Govan Doolubh, to five years' transportation to Portuguese Africa and acquitting the second accused Bhaichand Nanchand, to the great joy of his Shrawak castemen, who were present in court in a large number.

THE TUTICORIN PEARL FISHERY.

THE preliminary arrangements for holding the pearl fishery off the coast of Tuticorin were made by Captain Baker, the Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin, but as he was suddenly taken ill, Captain James, the Port Officer, Negapatam, was deputed to carry out the work. The fishery commenced on the 12th March last and lasted until the 28th idem, when it had to be closed as the divers were unwilling to continue the fishery owing chiefly to the immature condition of the oysters and the low prices realised by their sale. Though the revenue derived by Government during the fishery was more than sufficient to cover the expenses of working, the net profit (Rs. 11,033) says the Madras Board of Revenue fell much below the estimated income (Rs. 93,000) and the fishery cannot be said to have been on the whole a success. It proved disastrous to the poorer folk—the boatmen and the divers who are reported to have realised hardly enough money to provide daily food for themselves and their families. It began badly by a combination among the merchants to keep down prices and when it became an undeniable fact that the oysters were immature and had a very few pearls, a panic set in so that for days together there were no sales of the Government share of the oysters and the boatmen and divers had to sell their shares for what they could get. Captain James attributes these results to the commencement of the fishery, a year too early. He estimates that the oysters were only four years old and that they were too young to be fished. A sample of 5,000 oysters was opened by him during the fishery and the pearls extracted from them were valued by a dealer at Rs. 17-4-6 only, that is at the rate of Rs. 3-3-7 per thousand. The valuation reported by Mr. Baker in respect of the sample of 8,500 oysters lifted in October last was Rs. 10-2 per thousand, but, whatever the reason, the event has proved that that estimate was considerably over the mark. Having regard to the fact that valuation by experts is the chief practical guide for deciding whether or not a fishery should be held in a particular year, the Board considers that the method of estimation and appraising the pearls should be placed on a sounder footing.

The question of the possibility of a further fishery next year is not dealt with either by Captain James or the Collector. As a large stock of oysters appears to have been left on the bank, the Board considers that a sample should be lifted early in October or November next and a Report submitted in their condition in view to decide whether there are any prospects of a more successful fishery in 1901. It appears that some of the boatmen and divers of Tuticorin were at feud with the Jadi Talaivan and that their obstructive attitude contributed partly to the poor results of the last fishery. Mr. Bedford, the Collector, suggests that a system of rewards and punishments would be of use in dealing with a temporary panic such as that which took place on the present occasion by enabling Government to exercise more control over the divers and boatmen. He proposes to consider the question at the time of holding the next fishery and his views will be awaited. The Board regrets to have to record the death of Captain James, who took much interest in and did much hard work in connection with the recent fishery. Mr. Bedford considers that the strain and worry incidental to the task must have told greatly on his constitution The Government has approved the Board's proposals, and shares its regret at the death of Captain James. —*Madras Mail.*

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE half-yearly general meeting of this bank was held on Wednesday (October 17,) at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. J. Howard Gwyther in the chair.

The Manager having read the notice calling the meeting, the Chairman said : In accordance with the usual custom at our half-yearly meetings, I have merely to porpose for your approval an ad interim dividend. When we met in April the outlook in India was distinctly gloomy. Famine of a very intense character was claiming its victims, despite the heroic efforts of the Government to preserve life ; but now we can regard with satisfaction the altered condition of affairs. Nature has once more assumed a benign aspect, and sufficient rain has fallen to ensure normal crops. The Indian currency problem is still unsolved, although the desired steadiness in exchange has been fairly maintained, much to the advantage of Manchester. The supply of rupees, in the absence of an internal demand for gold has proved insufficient, and the authorities have been compelled to purchase nearly £4,000,000 worth of bar silver during the current year to increase the circulation. The profit on these operations will yield a surplus of one million and a half sterling—no doubt a "bonne bouche" for the Government—but whether such an adventitious addition to the revenue is desirable from an economic point of view is debatable. Of course, such an important change in the standard of a country must not be judged by a brief trial, especially in view of the disturbance of internal circulation caused by the recent famine. We must see the result spread over a series of years before we can dogmatise ; and when we criticise the action of the Indian Government we must bear in mind that they were driven to their present position by England's refusal to join in an agreement for International bimetallism. As you are aware, we have important interests in the Philippines. The bank was always treated with consideration by the Spanish authorities, but we viewed with equanimity the transfer to the United States, as we trusted that Anglo-Saxon vigour would create a strong government, determined to crush rebellion and foster commerce. Unfortunately at Washington internal politics have a potent influence upon external policy, and the expected progress has not yet assumed the dimensions looked for. We must hope, once the Presidential election is over, that the country will receive due attention from the Americans, and flourish to a degree unknown in its past history. As shareholders in an institution closely connected with China, you have, no doubt, watched keenly the recent course of events in that country. I once told you that the management of an Eastern bank was no bed of roses, and that statement has been fully verified recently. We have an extensive business at Shanghai, and until that settlement was sufficiently safeguarded by naval and military forces we had many an anxious half hour. At the outset of the troubles an attack by the rabble of the adjacent native city was quite within the bounds of possibility. Fortunately at Tientsin our pecuniary interests are on quite a minor scale, but during the siege of the settlement we were greatly perturbed concerning the safety of our European staff (Messrs. Lindsay, Gilmour and Adamson) who manfully stuck to their posts during storm and stress despite shot and shell. Naturally, the China import trade has been greatly hampered ; stocks have accumulated to unpleasant extent, and the Bank has had to exercise great forbearance towards its customers, who, through no fault of their own, have found themselves seriously embarassed by goods which in normal times would have found ready customers. So far there have been no failures amongst foreign merchants, but after a typhoon we must look for some wreckage. I am afraid that Lancashire for some time to come must expect little or no support from China, and, therefore, it is all the more gratifying that the Indian markets for cotton goods are improving. I take this opportunity of stating that the bank has had very extensive dealings with Chinese traders, and has always found them reliable and honest. By their integrity and solvency they have shown a bright example to other mercantile communities. Wise men decline to prophesy regarding the future of China. Let us earnestly hope that no international complications will result from the present imbroglio, and that Europe will learn salutary lesssons from recent events. I have no wish to palliate the horrible cruelty of certain of the governing classes, but we must remember that there are two sides to every question. Chinese methods are strangely at variance with Western notions, and from the Peking standpoint great provocation was endured ere in their important wrath they turned to rend their enemies. Their grievances embraced—hypothecation of the customs revenues for the upkeep of the foreign debt created to recompense those who had forced a war upon them ; the consequent pressure put upon the Viceroys to supply the needs of the Imperial Government by increased internal taxation ; the alienation of territory ; concessions obtained by foreigners through political pressure and or bribery of high officials, whereby the people were shocked in their prejudices and disturbed in their property without their previous consent. Up to a late date our dealings with the Chinese were confined to a satisfactory interchange of commodities at the seaboard and riverine treaty ports, plus navigation of the waterways. Unless we are prepared for further massacres and consequent political turmoil, I am of opinion, after reparation for recent treachery that we should, for a time, be content to resume our former position. When a strong central Government is created then we might assume gradually a forward movement. Any unwise attempt to force the pace now will only add to the danger of disintegration and possible conflict between the European nations. There is much talk about large indemnities from the Chinese for the damage done to foreign property, but I fail to see where the money is to come from, as the Customs are already pledged up to the hilt. Before concluding my remarks, I would testify to the zeal evinced and care exercised by our managers during a time of turmoil and alarm. Gentleman, I have much pleasure in proposing the following resolution :—"That an interin dividend for the half-year ended June 30th last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 24th inst." (Applause.)

Mr. Emile Levita seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Benjamin Smyth, seconded by Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors and staff for their successful management of the bank.

The proceedings then terminated.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL OLIVIER.

GENERAL OLIVIER readily accorded one of our representatives an interview, which took place in the General's room at the Bristol hotel, and introduced him to his son, who, like the General, spoke English with ease.

THE GENERAL'S IMPRESSIONS OF CEYLON.

After explaining the object of his visit to Colombo, the General was induced to give his impressions of Ceylon. He spoke of his trip to Nuwara Eliya, where he saw H. E. the Governor, whom he thought a very nice and friendly man, and of his visit to Kandy. The gardens at Peradeniya delighted him immensely, so much so that he paid two visits to them. The picturesqueness of Kandy, enhanced by the pretty lake in its midst also appealed to him. Looking at the matter, however, from a business rather than an artistic point of view, the General remarked ; "The country I have seen has all been very pretty to look at, but it is no good for farming. I have looked about the hill country, but there is no one spot where you could farm." The General repeated over and over again the remark ; "There is only one South Africa."

"Have you been to South Africa and seen the fruit there?" asked the General. "By jingo, you ought to see our grapes, peaches, oranges, plums, pears, and apples. Your oranges here are not the right sort. They are too small and hard. South Africa is good for anything. There you find grain, fruit, coal, silver, gold, diamonds, lead, copper, cattle, horses, mules, sheep, in fact you can get anything from a stone to a sovereign," and here, with a hearty laugh, the General pulled out of his pocket a handful of South African gold coins. Talking of cattle, the General said he was much amused at the sight of our "pigs in the water" as he described the Ceylon buffaloes. "Our South African bullocks," he said, "would not live anywhere in Ceylon, and, so far as I can see, no cattle would thrive here."

"I am certain that there is gold in Ceylon," remarked the General, and with this opinion his son concurred adding that although it was difficult to tell from the surface he was perfectly sure he could make it pay himself.

General Oliver expressed the opinion that there was a great future before Ceylon as a fruit growing country. He firmly believed that many of the South African fruits would grow well in the mountain districts of Ceylon, provided there was not too much rain during the ripening period.

Owing to change of climate, numbers of the prisoners, the General stated, were sick with measles and there were five or six cases of enteric, but neither had reached, or was likely to reach, serious dimension.

General Olivier has enjoyed very good health throughout his stay here. He speaks in terms of praise of the kindness of the British officers at the Camp, and mentioned that, through their courtesy he had been enabled to read the Ceylon and other papers "with the telegraphic news intact." He was anxious to hear if any fresh telegrams had arrived to-day, and, speaking of the recent fighting at Jacobsdal, said he was inclined to believe the first telegram received, which stated that the town was occupied by the Boers after hard fighting by the Garrison. The later telegram, it will be remembered, stated the reverse—that the Boers had been repulsed.

General Olivier and Commandant Vanzyl leave Colombo for the Camp on Thursday night.—*Times of Ceylon* (Oct. 30).

THE STATUS OF THE UNDERGRADUATE.

A STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY.

EVERY autumn (says Mr. H. Brodrick in an interesting article on the Oxford undergraduate in the *National Review*) a fresh band of recruits leaves the public schools for the Universities. They are about to enter a new world, which is as strange to them as America was to Christopher Columbus. Doubtless they have been "up" before, either for a scholarship examination or for "smalls," but their visits have been too short to allow them to gain an insight into 'Varsity ways. Probably they have not even seen the inside or an undergraduates room, unless they have some old school chum who has "gong up" a year before them : and so the freshman feels like a fish out of water.

RULES THAT ARE BROKEN.

The undergraduate must be reverent towards his seniors—even the Bachelors have a claim to his respect ; he must not wander or linger in the town ; he must not enter the houses of the townspeople without a reasonable excuse ; he must not attend the Town Council meetings, the Sessions, or the Assizes. Taverns, wineshops, and similar places of resort are forbidden joys, while shops where tobacco is sold are "anathema maranatha." The scholars must abstain from games which cause danger to life ; hunting, archery, and hawking are forbidden. Undergraduates must not drive in carriages unless they are sickly, and may not keep a horse or servant unless they have written permission to do so. Almost all these regulations have been modified in a striking manner by unwritten law; the garment of "subfusc" hue is no longer compulsory, and the "Times" in a leader some months ago, remarked : "The undergraduate of the early years of the century affected gorgeous waistcoats and was more or less of a dandy ; his fin-de-siecle successor walks the Hight or the King's Parade in the costume of an acrobat or of a groom." Cap and gown, at Oxford at last, are now compulsory only at lectures and other college functions, and after dinner in the evening. "Lines" are abolished as a punishment ; taverns, or, at any rate, restaurants, are toleratated ; tobacco shops are universally and shamelessly frequented. The phrase "games which cause danger to life" has been held not to include Rugby football. The rule as to driving is a curious instance of the capriciousness of unwritten law : one can obtain leave to drive a dog-cart ; driving tandem is, however strictly forbidden and sternly repressed. Thus unwritten law has largely modified the somewhat rigorous enactments of the statutes.

SELF-IMPOSED UNWRITTEN LAWS.

Turning to the unwritten laws made by the undergraduates for themselves, we find (continues Mr. Brodrick) that there is an entire code of custom, rather loosely defined, it is true, but still very real. It is, however, right to make clear at the outset that these unwritten laws are by no means like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Not only each University but each college has its own etiquette, and the fashion in unwritten law is liable to sudden and incomprehensible changes. For instance, a few short years ago it was *infra dig.* to ride a bicycle ; now the Universities number cyclists by thousands, and even coaching on the towpath is done on bicycles. The last half-century has changed the face of the two great English Universities. Fifty years ago rich men, or, at any rate, men with a competence, had almost a monopoly of the 'Varsity ; nowadays the door has been opened to many needy students, and it would hardly be too much to say that the majority of 'Varsity men are very far from being well off. This great change in the social composition of the Universities has had its effect on the unwritten law. One of the best features of Oxford is this : that a man's parentage is never discussed or inquired into. It is taken for granted that he is a gentleman, whatever his appearance may be, unless he proves himself to be the contrary. This is, of course, only a general rule, to which there are exceptions. Sometimes we may here a man express contempt for his neighbour because he is a nobody, and complain that the University is open to "all sorts of bounders" nowadays. Such men are happily rare ; in general, patrician and plebeian live on terms of amity with one another, and meet on terms of equality with one another to their common advantage.

"TOSHERS."

This is hardly the case with the unattached students (they call them "toshers" in 'Varsity slang) Living apart, and outside the pale of college life they do not get the opportunities which come in the way of college men, and so they have none of those feelings of solidarity and "esprit de corps" which knit together men of the same college and tend to place them on the same footing. Hence it is always well to enter at a college if possible, at any rate during a portion of one's time at the 'Varsity, for it is the college life which supplies that peculiar training which is one of the chief virtues and advantages of a University career.

FRESHMEN'S MISTAKES.

A common mistake of freshmen, and one which never fails to arouse the laughter of the onlookers is to go for a walk in cap and gown. The guileless youth in his first term has a vague idea that he is always liable to be proctorized if he appears without his academicals, and he consequently sets forth for a constitutional, a square mortar-board adorning his head and thirty inches of black alpaca dangling gracefully from his shoulders. Occasionally one may see a wretched man on the top of Headington Hill in cap and gown, the cynosure of every eye ; even the dirty little ragamuffin of the Oxford streets has wit enough to see the jest, and points gibes at the unfortunate victim. To carry a stick while in cap and gown is universally barred. This rule is perhaps, a correlative of the last. It is probably the cap and gown which give most trouble to the freshman. He has been known to go down to the river in them, and has sat in a tub all the afternoon, gravely wondering what everyone was laughing at.

UNDERGRADUATE IDEALS.

Very few undergraduates have any very clearly defined ideals. The average young Oxonian is quite content to live on quietly at Oxford ; with good plain food, plenty or exercise, and sufficient reading to give him an appetite for amusing himself, he is perfectly happy. Oxford is such an absorbing place that if the undergraduate is fond of idealising he will probably connect his ideal with Alma Mater. He things there is no place in the world like Oxford, no life like 'Varsity life. He idealises the Oxford Theatre, the Union, or, may be, one of the more or less exclusive undergraduate clubs, the Oxford cabs, the country round Oxford. The one thing that he grumbles at is the dinner in Hall ; all else, except, perhaps, the Proctorial system, is perfection. If he has any thought beyond his 'Varsity career he dreams of a snug little place under the Government, an office where the clerks—like the fountains in Trafalgar-square—play from ten to four. A charming little wife, perhaps as well, will who permit smoking in the drawing-room but as a rule he is content to let his thoughts play freely over Oxford, and resigns himself, with what grace he may, to reading enough to get through the necessary examinations, spending his leisure joyously.

LAMBS OF THE FOLD.

POOR little Gertrude Eva—a bit of a tot, four years old at the time—who would not have felt sorry for her, or for any other stricken lamb like her?

When I fall ill, or you—old students in the School of Experience—why, it is unlucky, but in most cases we have contrived to deserve what we get ; it is our own fault ; we might have avoided it. Only we didn't *do* as well as we *knew* and so we got bowled out.

But as to this slip of a four-year old—who is to answer for *her* troubles and perils? Some of you long-headed philosophers tell us.

"In April (1897)," writes her father, Mr. Andrew T. N. Prevett, of 13, Leaders Row, Cambridge, "Gertrude Eva began to sicken. She complained of pains in the stomach and vomited frequently. She had so much pain after eating that we were afraid to give her solid food, and so we let her take soda-water and milk, and other kinds of liquid nourishment.

"The poor child could hardly get any good sleep at night on account of the pain she was in. It was often so bad that she would cry out and fairly shriek, so that we would have given all we had in the world to be able to relieve her.

"From this time on she wasted rapidly ; in fact, there was presently not much left of her but skin and bone. Of course her strength went too, and we put her to bed, where she lay helpless and suffering for *eight months*. How she ever lived through it is a wonder to me ; it was the mercy of God.

"Friends and neighbours would drop in and look at the little pale face and go away shaking their heads ; they thought we must soon lose our household pet. Her eyes, once so bright, were dull and sunken, so that it turned our hearts cold to look at her. Her bowels were very obstinate in spite of the medicines we gave her for that ailment.

"She was treated by a clever doctor, but nothing he did seemed to help her, she got worse and worse and sank lower and lower.

"In December (1897) we stopped all other medicines and began to give her Mother Seigel's Syrup in small doses suited to her age and condition. The result astonished and delighted us. After a few doses her bowels moved naturally, her appetite returned, and she had no pain after eating. Gradually the child picked up her strength, and in a few weeks she was strong and well. To-day—July 5th, 1898—she is a fine healthy girl. For this unspeakable blessing we are indebted to Mother Seigel's Syrup. Our only regret is that we did not use it at first, but we did not think."

Mr. Prevett is a bookbinder, for many years in business in Cambridge, where he is well known and respected.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 6.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

237-98—Hiralal M and M—Javervahu widow vs Pestonjee H Bomanjee Wadia—Daphtary and F.
302-99—In person—Luxmidas Ebjee vs Verappe Muntade and others.
303-99—In person—Luxmidas Ebjee vs Govindappa Digay.
750-99—Captain and V—Merwanjee Manockjee vs Zenoolbhai Ahmedbhoy.
166-00—Mathubhai J and M—Hirachand Nimchand vs Motunlal Chagniram.
345-00—Ardasir H D and Co—Dwarkadas Tokersey vs Sodager Sukulchand Halbershing.
394-00—Payne G S and M—Panachand Hirachand vs Icharam Tribhowandas.
497-00—Edgelow G and W—Jumnadas Lalbhai vs Mangaldas Lalbhai D and others—Daphtary and F and D and D.
533-00—Edgelow G and W—Amichand Panalal vs Peerbhai Khaikibhoy and others.
560-00—Unwalla and P—Hassanally Gannubhoy vs Abdulally Jeewabhoy and others.
586-00—Edgelow G and W—T W Cuple and others vs Arthur N Templeton.
614-00—Khunderao and S—Gurumukhrai Ramichand vs Gokulprasad Gurumukhrai.
615-00—Khunderao and S—Gurumukhrai Ramichand vs Pandlal Nandram and others.
620-00—Little and Co—The Administrator General vs Joseph Manuel Fernandes.
627-00—Hiralal M and M—Dayal Bhawanjee vs Umersey Damjee and others.
636-00—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebramjee Nagri vs Bapujee Hormusjee Modi.
643-00—Mansuklal and J—Agarchand Peremchand vs Memon Hajee Ibhrahim—H Vayadina.
647-00—In person—Pandurang Raojee and others vs Rangoba Wettojee Bootey.
648-00—Little and Co—Lukhmidas Tekchand and others vs Essack Hajee Salay Mahomed—In person.
649-00—Muljee and R—Ranchordas Vandravandas and others vs Pestonjee Daunjeebhoy Framjee.
651-00—K B Mehta—Raja Shett Gokaldas Khushalchand vs Motilal Becherdas and others.
660-00—Bicknell M and M—Hiralal Chanderbhan vs Sha Maneckchand Meghjee.
667-00—Craigie L and O—Frank Watson Shaw vs Cumrudin Abdul Rahim.
668-00—Tyebjee and Co—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Memon Jalabhoy Shahajee.
677-00—Ardasir H and D—Dinshaw Sorabjee Talati vs Dhun Mills Company.
681-00—Hiralal M and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee.
686-00—Bicknell M and M—Furdunjee Nowrojee F vs Aga Sha Rookh Shabur Agakhan.
690-00—Unwalla and P—Virchand Jita and others vs Kavasjee Kursedjee Dubash.
694-00—Hiralal M and M—John H N Graham and others vs Mahomedally Esmail and others.
696-00—Payne G S and M—Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash vs Mahomedbhoy Dewsey.
697-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Mayajee Haffiz Mukamudin F—Hiralal M and M.
698-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Allah Jinaya Valad Miya Hajee E—Hiralal M and M.
701-00—Thakurdas and Co—Pundlik Ganesh vs Dayal Mowji Cullianjee.
706-00—M N Saklatwalla—Allarukhiabhoy Shewjee and others vs Ahmedbhoy Kikabhoy.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

24-00—R M Mody—Khatizabai vs Fatmabai and others.
33-00—In person—Husurbai vs Somwar Kooshia and K.
34-00—In person—Papet Milapchand vs Hirachand Tekchand.
29-00—In person—Muker Hariram Kanji vs Narronjee Tulsidas—Nanu and H.
35-00—In person—Shaik Abdul Rehman Shaik A vs Pallonjee Ruttonjee Contractor—Little and Co.
36-00—Jehangirjee Nowrojee vs Mancherjee Bhikajee—Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

447-99—Thakurdas D C and H—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkalia Essu Sakerker and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard by Batty.
305-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and S B and N.
449-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs. Vithaldas Ramdas—Wadia and G.
715-99—Muljee and R—Dherajlal Kalidas and another vs Ladkibai and another—Hiralal M and M.
126-00—Ardesir H and D—Framroz Hormusjee Pestonjee vs Soorujmal Magniram Sapookar—Bicknell M and M.
87-00—Bhaishanker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Bora Babujee Noorbhai—Payne G S and M.
256-9682-00—Parbhoodayal Ramanand vs Toolsiram Agdiram and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
597-00—Unwalla and P—Peerozshaw Hormusjee Master vs Dada Miya Davul Juffer—Payne G S and M.
362-00—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Parmanand vs Sassoon J David and others—Ardesir H D and Co.
251-3591-00—Crawford B and Co—Narondas Purshotumdas vs Tiluckchand Maneckchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A Satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

38-93—Bicknell M and M—Heeralal Chandrabhan vs Sardarmal Sewjeeram and another—Payne G S and M—Part heard.
81-93—Payne G S and M—Mahachand Shivjiram vs Hiralal Chandrabhan—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.
23-00—K B Mehta for pauper—Chupsey Ganjee and others vs MathuradasTejpal—Payne G S and M—Part heard.
302-00—Edgelow G and W—Lalloobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman and another—Little and Co—Part heard.
403-00—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman vs The Diamond Mills Ld—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.
27-00—Captain and V—Francis D Fernandes vs Mingnel Antonio de Silva—Dikshit and D.
189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

620-98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhundas Jesiram—Tyabjee and Co.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Co, Ld—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand and another.—Petitioner

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

562-00—Wadia and G—Hormasjee Adarjee Kanga vs Nowroji Fakirji Shroff and others—Nanu and H.
592-00—Thakurdas D and Co—Mathuradas Gordhan vs Hijachand Seskaran and others—Crawford B and Co.
613-00—Daphtary and F—Rao Saheb Nanabhoy Moroba vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and others.
650-00—Crawford B and Co—Jhmes Herbert Dunkerbery vs The Hope Mills Ltd and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Hurriram Mohanjee vs Lalbai widow and another—Shamrao and M R M Mody.
27-00—In person—Jankibai vs Sitaram Dhondoo Vinjerleker.
20-00—In person—Trimbuck Maneck vs Munjee Kessowjee and others.

Long Cause.

666-98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

422-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.
408-00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co, Ld and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

260-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.
68-2362-00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
348-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheeranath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.

SNAPSHOTTING COLOMBO'S DEFENCES.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER'S ATTEMPTS NIPPED IN THE BUD.

THIS morning a Russian officer, in uniform, with "Wellington" boots and spurs, was noticed loitering in the vicinity of the Galle Face battery armed with a camera. He seemed to be "snap-shotting" the defences, and was promptly arrested and sent under a military escort to the Military Headquarters. He was taken before the Chief Staff Officer, Colonel the Hon. E. Noel, but no plates containing imprints of the battery were found in the camera, and the officer went away whistling. The sharp outlook kept by the military, however, is to be commended. The officer was a passanger by the Russian steamer "Saratoff," which arrived in harbour this morning from Vladivostock.—*Times of Ceylon* (Oct. 31.)

SIR EDMUND AND LADY MONSON the other day had the honour of entertaining at luncheon the King of Greece and the Grand Duchess Sergius. The party (a Paris correspondent telegraphs) numbered over fifty persons. The guests included Prince Nicholas of Greece, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Russian and Austrian Charges d'Affaires, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir Rivers and Lady Wilson. Like Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the Grand Duchess retains the beautiful figure for which she was remarkable some years ago, and the climate of Russia—so fatal to a clear complexion— has not impaired hers. Her Imperial Highness is visiting Paris in order to see the Exhibition. She takes an especial interest in the Rusian Village and its cottage industries, which she really planned. There is no more judicious promoter of feminine activity and of handicrafts suitable to girls and women in humble life than the Grand Duchess Sergius. She is an enthusiastic revivalist of ancient Muscovite art, which has never wholly deserted the Russian villages. Her Imperial Highness may be said to direct the technical schools for girls at Moscow. She is very proud of their exhibits, and, indeed, of all that her proteges have contributed to the Russian Section of the Exhibition.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev D H Gillan, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt with effect from the 21st Oct 1900.

The Revd K G Foster has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Greeven, of the Indian Civil Service, has been placed on special duty in the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India, with effect from the 8th inst.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the Hon Mr F A Nicholson C I E of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to Notification No 926 Famine dated the 9th May 1900, the services of Lieut C E Bateman-Champain 5th Gurkha Rifle Regt, who was deputed on famine duty in the Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief-in-India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt E W Hore, M B I M S Bengal, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 14th Oct 1900.

Mr A B Barnard, a Dist Supt of Police, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Asst at Head-quarters to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the 27th Sept 1900, vice Mr H N Alexander, and during the absence on furlough of Mr D E McCracken, or until further orders.

The services of Capt F J D Henslowe, I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquishis charge of his duties as Adjt and Second-in Command of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Capt R E Roome, I S C Sqn Comdr, 6th Regt of Bo Cavy is appointed to be Adjt, and Second-in-command of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt F H B Commeline, I S C Asst Inspecting Officer, is appointed on return from field service, to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and N W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, sub pro tem with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt W P Bannerman, and during the absence on field service of Major J G Turner, or until further orders.

Capt Bannerman reverts, with effect from the same date, to the appointment of Asst Inspecting Officer. Rajputana and N W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, sub pro tem.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R H B Anderson, 3rd Bo Cavy, Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1889.

The following appointment has been made on the personal Staff of Major Genl R M Jennings, C B, Commanding Oudh District.

To be Aide-de-Camp—Lieut C Hodgkinson, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regt of Bengal Cavy, dated 4th Aug 1900.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Dept, Bengal, have been transferred to the Pension Estabt :—Condr J Johnstone and Sub-Condr Lee Horsley.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments ;—

14th Regt of Bo Infy—Havildars Ithuji Bhalekar and Narayan Rao Mane to be Jemadars, vice Mawjiram Ahir and Dhondi Sawant, promoted, with effect from the 1st May 1900, respectively

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The Queen's Own Corps of Guides Infantry:—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred on Dafadar Shazada Taimus, on retirement, with effect from the 1st July 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol Artillery—F L Sprott, Esq, to be Capt to complete the establishment ; and G R Duxbury, Gen to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 25th Aug 1900 :—To be Asst Engineer—F L M Fawcett.

Comdr A Gwyn, R I M has been permitted by the R Hon the Secry of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th Feb 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Elston Ex En 1st grade, State Railways has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough on Medical Certificate for six months in extension of that for 9 months and 17 days granted in Public Works Dept Notification No. 205 dated the 10th May 1900.

The Hon Mr F J E Spring, C I E, Consulting Eng for Railways Madras, is appointed to officiate as Director of Railway Construction and Dep Sec to the Gov of India, Public Works Dept, during the absence of Mr C W Hodson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

With reference to Notification No 352, dated 31st Aug 1900 Mr R C F Volkers, Examiner of Accounts is permitted to return to duty and is temporarily posted to the office of the Accountant Gen, Public Works Dept, during the absence of Major E A Waller, R E, Offg Depy, Accountant Genal and Under Secry to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr C D D Wilson, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, until further orders.

Mr N G Pristley, in class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estab of Stat Railways, Traffic Dept, whose services were lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Co, is, on return to Govt service, posted to the North Western Railway.

Mr Priestley will continue to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, Railway Branch until further orders.

Mr T A Blake, Depy Examiner of Accounts in charge of the office of the Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is appointed to officiate as Asst Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept.

Mr W English, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept, is placed in charge of the office of the Examiner of Accounts State Railway Stores.

Capt W F Tilley R E Military Works Services temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works in the Public Works Dept Central Provinces is permanently appointed to the Engineer Estabt of the Public Works Dept in the rank of Ex Engr 3rd grade and is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

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REMEDIES.

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AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

FOR the European portion, numbering in all about 1,000, ten beds for officers and 200 for men in the field and general hospital have been provided. This is in addition to the hospital ship Maine, containing 175 beds. For the native portion of the force, numbering in all including non-combatants, about 30,000, there are 1,300 beds in the Native Field Hospitals, 1,500 in the General Hospitals, 200 on the line of communications; also two hospital ships containing about 365 beds, and 500 beds in the General Hospital, Calcutta. The "personnel" sent to China comprises 135 medical officers, 35 assistant surgeons, 25 native hospital assistants, and 224 nurses. All the hospitals are fully equipped, the ambulance includes 180 bearers to each field hospital, and nine ambulance tongas. A complete conservancy establishment accompanies each hospital. We are assured by a correspondent, a medical officer, that "the utmost care was taken by the military authorities in India to prevent any failure of system, it being recognised that the difficulties of the campaign may be great, and with a trying climate to face the native troops might feel the strain greatly. But the care with which every detail was worked out ought to be a guarantee that the troops will be well cared for."

As a result of a visit paid by the Admiralty to Chatham it has been decided that another wing shall be added to the new naval barracks which are there building. It is now more than three years since this work was begun, and such good progress has been made that it is expected the men will be able to turn over from the depot ships before the end of next year. The buildings are situated on the site of the old convict prison at St. Mary's between the dockyard and the Royal Engineers' barracks. They are, as might be expected, of a very substantial character, red brick and Portland stone having been used in their construction. The accommodation is arranged in four blocks of two sets of buildings each. The officers' quarters consists of two wings with a mess establishment in the centre, the other blocks giving accommodation to nearly 4,000 seamen. There are also to be drill-sheds, offices a canteen, and parade-ground. It is intended that the men shall sleep in hammocks suspended from railings seven feet from the floor, and in other ways an attempt will be made to reproduce ship life, even the floors being made to represent a ship's deck, with planks caulked in the old fashion.

Not long ago, writes a service paper we had something to say about singing in the army. Now we observe that, according to very recent orders, the Russian troops must sing war songs during the attack. The "Vedette" of Vienna says that, in consequence of these instructions, Major-General Kryjanovski, commanding the 34th Division of Infantry, has ordered that each battalion of the division shall form a chorus of singers, to which shall be added certain instrumentalists, such as drummers, cymbal players, &c. Then from the best singers of the battalions will be formed a regimental chorus of from forty to fifty singers. Just how far half a hundred singers would be heard with artillery and rifle fire booming around them is not explained. There are other details lacking. We are not told whether these singers are to be combatants or not. If they are to carry a rifle and the usual impedimenta of the infantrymen, it is open to question whether in an attack their "wind" could not be better employed than in singing.

It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the principles which should govern the tactics of the escort of a convoy have not, as a rule, been rightly apprehended by the officers in command. There has, at all events, been notoriously in many cases too great tendency evinced to assume that the sole duty of an escort is to repulse attacks upon the convoy. The principle that it behoves the escort to prevent the enemy from even catching sight of the convoy, much less approaching near to it, has, in fact, either not been realised, or at all events has not been acted upon. We are therefore glad to see that Sir William Butler has taken an early opportunity of exercising the troops under his command at Aldershot in this important work.

The Russian force in the Far East is to receive a large accession of strength, which will certainly demand a considerable addition to our China squadron. The battleships Poltava and Sevastopol will leave Kronstadt towards the end of the month, accompanied by the destroyers Som, Kit, Skat, Dolphin, and Kosatka. Upon the arrival of this reinfoacement, Russia will have five battleships, as compared with our three, and, if the French fleet be added to the Russian in those waters, we shall be completely outnumbered in all the important classes. France and Russia will also have regained their advantage over Germany. This is only one of the questions that will engross the attention of Mr. Goschen's successor. The truth is that the naval situation in the Far East is disquieting, and that the balance must be redressed, if we are to dream of maintaining our position in China. It is a situation fraught with danger and that cannot be grappled too soon.

When Admiral Fournier gave up the command of the French Mediterranean squadron he extolled the unlimited goodwill, the indefatigable endurance, and the incessant efforts of all with whom he had been associated, and he described them as true sons of France, tried seamen, consummate in evolutions, and warriors ready for action, saying he handed over to Admiral de Maigret a squadron in a perfect state of training, practised in all exercises, and prepared for all the eventualities of combat, as for all the sacrifices which the country might demand, and animated by the best spirit of discipline and patriotism. And when Admiral de Maigret hoisted his flag on board the Saint Louis he declared that his best efforts and constant object would be to maintain the squadron in the high degree of training and discipline in which he found it.

The French Ministers of War and Marine left Paris together, in order to visit the coasts of Corsica and Tunis. They will visit Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio and will spend three days at Biserta and on the coast of Tunis, while M. de Lanessan, on his return, will pay special visits to certain places in the north of Corsica. He will be accompanied by Admiral Bienaime, Chief of the Naval Staff. The "Saint Louis" was placed at the service of the Ministers, with an escort of the "Gaulois, Bouvet, Chanzy, Galilee," and Hallebarde. The object is to investigate the defensive conditions of Corsica and Tunis. At the beginning of the year the Government presented to the Legislature proposals for certain defensive works, and that for the improvement of the ports was adopted by the Chamber, with an amendment giving the Government six million francs more than it had asked for. This sum will enable the mobile defences to be better organised, but will not suffice for the creation of a Corsican port, which would shelter the fleet from the enterprises of an enemy, and Bonifacio, though admirably sheltered, is not at all commodious. It is understood that the Ministers will arrive at some conclusion as to what should be done. At Biserta a transverse mole is to be built, and the canal and goulet are to be widened, while a mobile defence will be organised in the bay Sans Nom.

The Russian Navy Estimates for the year 1901 amount to a total of 97,097,666 roubles, being an increase of 10,469,651 roubles upon those of the current year. A sum of 60,000,000 roubles falls under the head of ordinary expenditure, being for pay, maintenance, &c., while it is estimated that the increase of the Navy will absorb and outlay of 16,000,000 roubles, the harbour works at Libau 3,000,000, those at Vladivostok 2,000,000, and those at Port Arthur 3,000,000. The harbour at Libau is being greatly improved, and is intended in great decree to take the place of Kronstadt.

Captain Count Herbert Herberstein has been appointed Military Attache to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Paris. It will be recollected that for various reasons connected with the Dreyfus case the German, Anstrian, and Italian Governments withdrew their Military Attaches from the respective Embassies in Paris. For some time it has been reported that the three Powers mentioned would appoint new Attaches, and Austria is the first to take the step.

It appears that during some recent operations at Newport, U. S. A., the submarine boat Holland claimed to have torpedoed the battleship Kearsarge. The umpiring board has disallowed the claim, on the technical ground that the Kearsarge had withdrawn from the blockade which had been in progress at the time when the submarine attack was made. The blockaded squadron was making a night attack upon the blockaders, and the Kearsarge, under the impression that she had been torpedoed by the Dahlgren, was making for the entrance to the harbour with all her lights showing, when she was attacked by the submarine boat. The operations, seem to have been interesting, for on the previous night the blockading squadron had successfully run in past the forts, as was admitted by the umpires, and the Stiletto had torpedoed the Massachusetts. When the torpedo boats went out on the next night to attack the blockaders they were in the main, unsuccessful, and all were considered to have been sunk except the Gwin which torpedoed both the Scorpion and the Eagle.

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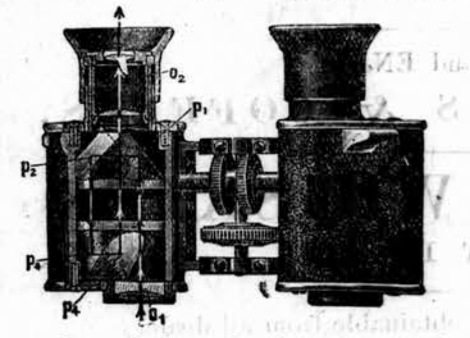

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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of
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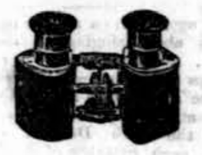

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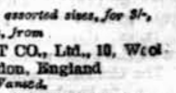

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